

Rebuffing Yeltsin, Parliament Dictates Referendum's Terms

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — The Congress of People's Deputies went on Monday with President Boris N. Yeltsin's demands for an April 25 referendum but on its own terms, which are certain to continue the political strife between the two warring branches of government.

After failing to muster enough votes to impeach Mr. Yeltsin on Sunday, the Congress went on an anti-Yeltsin legislative rampage on Monday, approving an official condemnation of him and his programs, canceling decrees it deemed unconstitutional, demanding the dismissal of his personal representatives in the regions and directing the country's chief prosecutor to investigate Mr. Yeltsin's sharp-tongued spokesman for his verbal assaults.

Then the deputies left town, leaving behind them an angry, sullen political mood, hardened positions and a country even further from political peace than ever.

As Mr. Yeltsin prepares to leave for an April 3-4 summit meeting with President Bill Clinton in Vancouver, British Columbia, the Russian leader's standing in public opinion polls is higher, but his country remains tense and divided.

Mr. Yeltsin's spokesman, Vyacheslav Kostikov, on Monday branded the conservative-dominated Congress an "infernal machine" and accused it of trying to destroy civic peace and political stability in Russia.

"Having taken the dangerous course of endless violations of the constitution, the Congress, its open and secret leadership, bears full responsibility for their provocative activities, for the disturbances of civil peace in Russia," Mr. Kostikov said.

Mr. Yeltsin's leading critic, the parliament speaker, Rustan I. Khasbulatov, made it clear that the Congress, and the

smaller working parliament, would continue to go after Mr. Yeltsin.

He accused the president of "splitting society" and said that Mr. Yeltsin had sought to return the country to "the worst times of totalitarianism" by declaring his intention to rule by decree for the next five weeks until a nationwide referendum could be held on his rule and a new constitution.

Mr. Yeltsin's declaration on March 20 was the spark for the four-day emergency Congress that concluded Monday. With a hurriedly prepared Constitutional Court opinion in hand accusing Mr. Yeltsin of violating the constitution, dep-

Control of the airwaves is a major prize in Yeltsin's battle with his foes. Page 6.

nties came to Moscow, declaring they would impeach him.

But they were unable to muster enough support, allowing him to narrowly squeak past the secret ballot on impeachment Sunday night. So on Monday, they did their best to undermine his authority by other means.

A resolution approved Monday, which Mr. Yeltsin's supporters said the president would ignore, accused him of "serious violations" of the constitution, and said he bore "personal responsibility for the increasing confrontation between the branches of authority and different sections of society."

The resolution ordered him to form a coalition government, presumably to dismantle his programs and dismiss all aides who helped him formulate his March 20 appeal.

A more serious challenge to Mr. Yeltsin was the adoption by the deputies of their own referendum questions for April 25. After ordering live television and radio broadcast of the Congress shut off, they voted to put four questions to vot-

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Mr. Balladur on his way to his party's Paris office before his appointment Monday as prime minister.

Mitterrand Chooses Balladur to Open Era of Cohabitation

Gaullist Named as Prime Minister After Devastating Socialist Defeat

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service
PARIS — A day after his Socialist Party was humiliated at the polls, President Francois Mitterrand chose the Gaullist former finance minister, Edouard Balladur, to head a government dominated by conservatives.

In an address to the nation following elections that gave an overwhelming legislative majority to the rightist parties, Mr. Mitterrand stressed that it was important to move quickly to honor the wishes of the electorate and enter a new era of divided government.

"You have expressed the will for another policy, and that choice will be scrupulously respected," the 76-year-old head of state declared.

Mr. Mitterrand said he chose Mr. Balladur to succeed the outgoing Socialist prime minister, Pierre Berégovoy, "not only because he is the most suitable to rally the different elements of the new majority, but because he is the most competent."

As he embarks on the second era of cohabitation government with his political foes since taking over the presidency in 1981, Mr. Mitterrand said he would continue to play a leading role in defining foreign and defense policy, two areas where France's constitution accords broad powers to the president.

Mr. Mitterrand declared that Europe and "the progressive unity of our continent" would be a major preoccupation of the presidency and the new French government. He had particular emphasis on the need to preserve the parity between the franc and the German mark as the linchpin of the European monetary system.

"Without this system, Europe would not exist," Mr. Mitterrand said.

In accepting Mr. Berégovoy's resignation, Mr. Mitterrand praised his work over the past year and said that "history would offer a kinder judgment" of the Socialist achievements than the French electorate did.

The Socialists suffered a devastating defeat at the hands of the conservatives, who rolled up the largest legislative majority in France's 577-seat National Assembly since 1958.

Final returns following Sunday's run-off elections showed the conservative alliance winning 461 of the 577 seats in the National Assembly. Another 23 seats won by fellow rightists gave the conservatives a total of 484 seats. The Socialists won only 54 seats, which along

with 16 allied leftists will give them their weakest bloc in the assembly since Mr. Mitterrand founded the party more than two decades ago. The Communists, while winning only 9 percent of the popular vote, managed to hold on to 23 seats thanks to the quirks of France's majority voting system.

The extreme rightist National Front won 12.5 percent of the votes in the first round, lost all of its run-off races and will not be represented in the new Assembly. The ecologists, who looked like a rising force early in the campaign, also failed to win a seat.

Mr. Balladur's appointment was widely expected in the aftermath of the conservative

The franc strengthens as investors bet that the Balladur government will defend it. Page 13.

landslide. He maintains a comfortable, if distant, relationship with Mr. Mitterrand and is respected by the Socialists as an effective manager. He was endorsed by the conservative alliance as its choice to head the new government and ranked far ahead of other candidates in public opinion polls.

Mr. Balladur's selection could ease some of the inherent hostility between a Socialist president and a conservative cabinet. A mid-managed technocrat, Mr. Balladur shares Mr. Mitterrand's convictions about the need to improve the flagging quest for European unity. He also has pledged to uphold the strong franc policy that was doggedly pursued by the previous Socialist government.

Olivier Duhamel, a leading political scientist, said he believed that the new cohabitation will be more peaceful since neither Mr. Mitterrand nor Mr. Balladur is vying for the presidency. The personal battle ahead of the 1988 presidential election poisoned relations between Mr. Mitterrand and Jacques Chirac, his prime minister in 1986-88, when the conservatives held a majority in the National Assembly.

"Mitterrand just wants to finish out his term, and Balladur wants to run a successful government, so it is in the interests of both men to avoid a constant conflict," Mr. Duhamel said.

But within the conservative alliance, tensions could flare because of the rival presidential ambitions of Mr. Chirac and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who are already jockeying to succeed Mr. Mitterrand when his term expires in two years. The two coalition leaders intensely distrust each other and refused to campaign together before the legislative elections.

Following the Brawl: No Winner Is in Sight

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — It was a brawl of extraordinary viciousness. But as the echoes of the final insults died in the Kremlin's majestic halls, there was no winner — and none in sight.

Counting their casualties, both sides shrilly claimed victory for "the people and democracy." But in the smoldering

For their part, the hard-fisted people's deputies, like Mr. Yeltsin molded in the savage Bolshevik cauldron, broke open their entire arsenal — their unlimited legislative powers, their old constitution, even a secret vote on impeachment — and still they failed to budge the one man chosen by all Russians.

No Western parliament or politician could have withstood the ordeal. Procedures and laws were trampled with disdain by both sides, accusations and personal insults reached levels that would have been unthinkable a mere six months ago, deputies routinely branded each other traitor, liar, revanchist, party apparatchik, drunk.

In the end, Mr. Yeltsin got the referendum he demanded, but so embroiled with questions and conditions that it could not resolve the power struggle. Unable to break each other directly, both sides filed suits with the Constitutional Court, guaranteeing that the young tribunal, already dithered in the fray, would now be politicized to death.

For the moment, Mr. Yeltsin was bloodied but intact, and his Vancouver summit meeting with President Bill Clinton seemed to be on. But even deputies sympathetic to Mr. Yeltsin pondered

See KREMLIN, Page 6.

For Visit to Japan, Clinton Works to Avoid Bush's Pitfalls

By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — Determined to avoid a replay of George Bush's ill-fated visit last year, the Clinton administration is contemplating a Tokyo version of the Little Rock economic meeting for President Bill Clinton when he comes here in July.

The tentative plan calls for Mr. Clinton to hold a lengthy public roundtable with American business people operating in Japan. The goal of the forum would be to keep pressure on the Japanese to open its markets while emphasizing the success of American companies doing well here already.

"The aim is to show the president

and the viewing public that there are difficulties as well as opportunities in this market," reads a plan for the meeting circulated here by U.S. business working with the State and Commerce departments to design the session.

The plan says "a format similar to the economic summit in Little Rock," which Mr. Clinton held as president-elect last year would "give the Clinton administration a local perspective on the realities of doing business in Japan."

The forum would include specific U.S. complaints about closed markets in Japan. But it would also feature the achievements of American firms like McDonald's, Microsoft, Intel, Boeing, Schick, and Coca-Cola, all of

which have won dominant positions in intensely competitive markets here.

A reason for this dual structure is to avoid the pleading tone of Mr. Bush's visit here, when the president brought the heads of the Detroit's "big three" auto companies with him and announced that his trip would be about "jobs, jobs, jobs," for Americans.

This brought Mr. Bush sharp criticism. "What is Bush as he comes here?" snapped the Japanese weekly magazine Hoeski. "Isn't he just an auto salesman?"

Mr. Bush's visit, marred by his collapse at a state dinner, was widely described as a flop in America. In Tokyo, it helped spark outbursts of something

called "jibei," a Japanese ecologism that means "contempt for America."

Mr. Clinton is scheduled to come to Tokyo in July for the three-day economic summit conference of the Group of Seven industrialized nations. But he is also expected to spend some time during his trip working on economic and political relations with Japan.

The Japanese public has been fascinated with Bill and Hillary Clinton, seeing them as symbols of useful energy. It is a constant source of amazement here that the White House is in the hands of a 46-year-old — an age when Japanese men are still a decade or two away from leadership positions.

"The idea we're working on is to get

the new president to spend about half a day in "cooperation with Americans who are operating over in the Japanese market," said Maureen Flanagan, a Tokyo-based Digital Equipment Corp. executive, who jointly presides over a committee of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan that is helping plan the session.

"One of the things the American business community here is concerned about," Miss Flanagan said, "is that all this negative talk about Japan will convince other American companies that it's a waste of time even to try here, that this market is impossible. Actually, there are many companies here that have proven we can succeed."

6th Israeli Dies In Gaza Strip

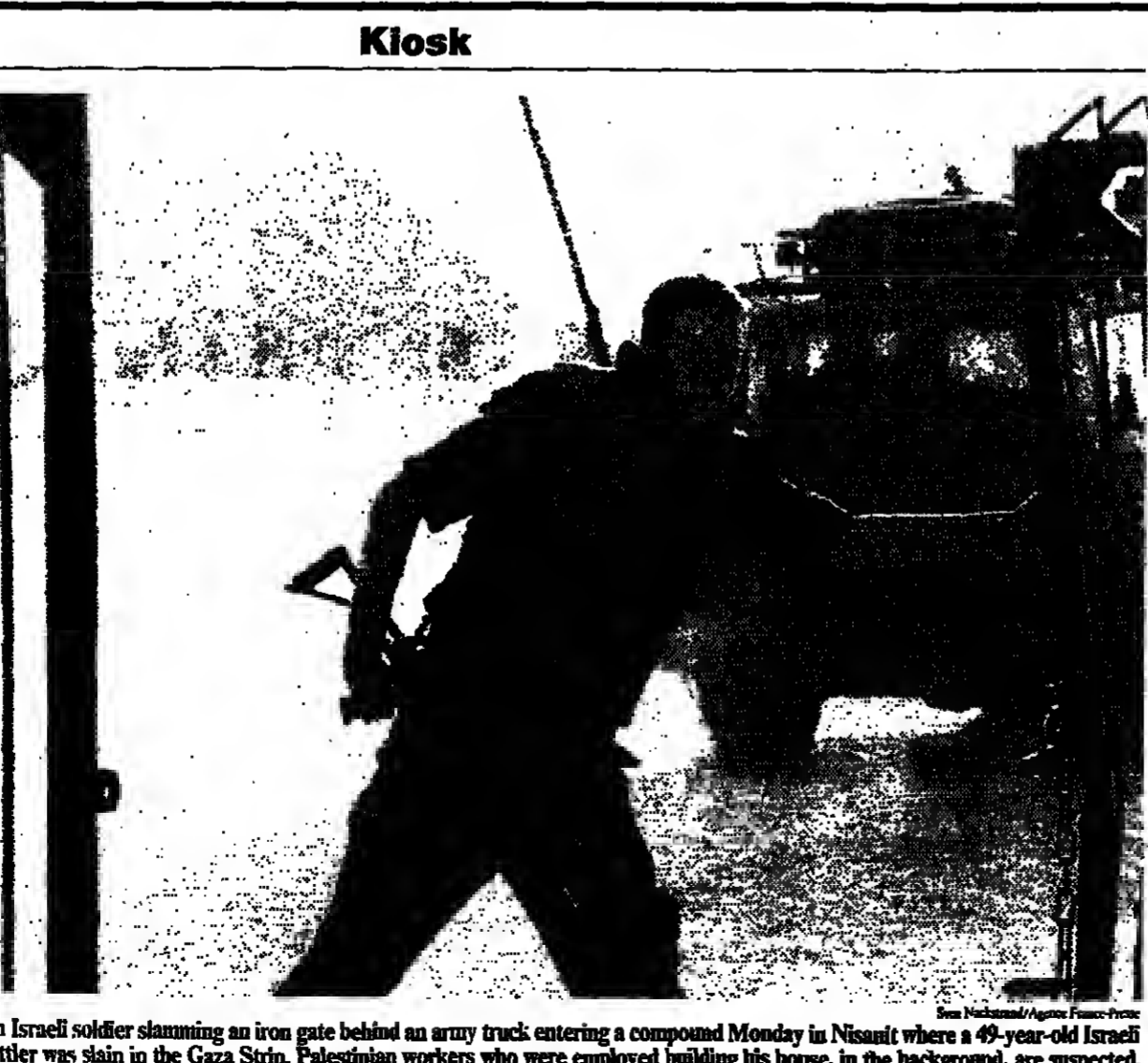
JERUSALEM (Reuters) — An Israeli civilian was stabbed and killed in the occupied Gaza Strip on Monday, security sources said. He was the sixth Israeli killed in Gaza in a month and the second in two days.

Israel sealed off the strip on Sunday after another Israeli was stabbed to death there by Palestinian laborers hired by him to build his house.

A 35-year-old Palestinian man was shot and seriously wounded on Monday after soldiers fired at youths stoning them in the Gaza village of Ahasan, Palestinians said.

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Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	15.12	Up	0.61%
3,455.10		56.42	
The Dollar			
New York	Mar 30	4 p.m.	previous close
DM	1.626		1.6305
Pound	1.4913		1.487
Yen	116.855		116.575
FF	5.517		5.524



An Israeli soldier slamming an iron gate behind an army truck entering a compound Monday in Nissut where a 49-year-old Israeli settler was slain in the Gaza Strip. Palestinian workers who were employed building his house, in the background, are suspected.

Atlantic Trade War on Hold

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — The United States and the European Community called a truce to their most urgent trade dispute Monday when Washington agreed to suspend a return for an EC offer to drop a trade provision that discriminates against American companies.

Both sides also agreed to accelerate efforts to conclude the long-stalled Uruguay Round of talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, said the new push would seek to create a "significantly larger market-access package," which would include deeper cuts in tariffs on a wider variety of industrial products.

Mr. Kantor said talks with his EC counterpart, Sir Leon Brittan, had produced "steady, meaningful progress," and that both sides had made a "re-engagement" on the Uruguay Round. But in spite of some softening of his recent tough oratory, Mr. Kantor was

openly dismissive of EC complaints about America's own trade practices. "The United States has the largest open market in the world," he said.

"We have moved forward, and I am a practical person," Mr. Kantor said as a news briefing. "I hope we are going to make steady progress, but I think it is going to be difficult over the next three weeks."

"I'm neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the ability of the two sides to reach agreement." Hopes for a broad trade accord depend on the ability of U.S. and EC negotiators to prevent disputes in specific areas such as steel and civil aircraft from flaring out of control. The U.S. decision not to go ahead with a threat to bar European companies from about \$50 million in government contracts was a crucial step, therefore, but as yet only a temporary one.

Mr. Kantor said he had decided to hold off on sanctions for three weeks after Sir Leon had put

See TRADE, Page 12.

Rape? Or Boys Will Be Boys?

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service
LAKEWOOD, California — It was lunchtime at Lakewood High School and the big men on campus were strutting their stuff at the local Taco Bell.

Eric Richardson, a 17-year-old football star, swaggered in a T-shirt reading "No Cry Babies" stretched taut across his pectorals.

"I got the power! I got the finessel! I got everything!" Eric declaimed to no one in particular.

Eric and eight of his friends, members of a group called the Spur Posse, had spent the last few days in jail, accused of molesting and raping girls as young as 10.

The tale of the Spur Posse in some ways sounds like an old story about bad boys and fast girls, about athletes who can do no wrong and the people who fawn over them. But it comes as codes of sexual conduct are colliding with boys-will-be-boys mores and as unemployment and broken marriages are troubling this piece of suburbia southeast of Los Angeles.

Mayor Marc Tittel of Lakewood said he hoped the town would use its notoriety as an occasion for introspection. But he said he was not optimistic, since the boys seem unrepentant, the parents lenient and other students inclined to lionize athletes and vilify accusers.

"We need to look at what kind of values we are communicating to our kids," said Mr. Tittel, a father of seven. "We have some real problems here."

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مركز الامم المتحدة

NATO's New Role Emphasizes Action Alliance Is Refashioning Itself Into a Guarantor of Security

WASHINGTON Post Service
BRUSSELS — For four decades, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization thrived as one of history's more successful alliances simply by being there. The absence of any need to launch military operations justified its value as a shield protecting its 16 members from assault by the armies of the Communist Warsaw Pact.

But in the post-Cold War era, NATO is discovering that it must change its personality to survive. Slowly, to the consternation of some members, the alliance is being pushed by the pace of events in Central and Eastern Europe into adopting a more assertive posture to provide security guarantees for the entire continent.

"The days when NATO stood for 'No Action, Talk Only' may finally be over," a senior European diplomat said. The alliance has already reached out to its former adversaries through a new partnership involving political cooperation and military exchanges that, in a few years, could lead to full NATO membership for countries such as Poland and Hungary.

But the real test of NATO, alliance officials say, may soon be determined by how well it responds to new security challenges in Europe, beginning with the ethnic warfare in the Balkans.

"NATO is moving in practical and political areas, into peacekeeping and someday, I don't doubt, peacemaking in Europe," Secretary-General Manfred Womer said in an interview. "Why? Because the United Nations is overburdened and underfunded. These security tasks are looking for us, since nobody else is able to do them in

places like the former Yugoslavia." According to what planners call the most plausible of several scenarios under study at allied headquarters here, NATO is preparing to send between 50,000 and 70,000 troops, including about 20,000 Americans, to enforce a UN peace plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina — if the warring Serbs, Croats and Muslims there can be persuaded to accept a peace accord.

The peacekeeping mission in the former Yugoslavia would create a precedent that many believe foreshadows NATO's new destiny: as Europe's principal security guarantor, ready to intervene under international mandate to stop ethnic warfare, protect energy supplies and deter outside aggressors.

For the United States, whose troop presence in Europe is expected to drop from its 1990 peak of 324,000 to 100,000 by 1996, the changing priorities of the alliance have been reflected in a variety of new assignments. Since U.S. forces in Europe ceased their vigil against a Warsaw Pact invasion, they have been deployed on more than a dozen major missions.

More than 90,000 Europe-based U.S. troops were sent to the Gulf, and 6,000 air sorties were flown in the campaign to oust Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Another 12,000 U.S. soldiers moved in from Turkey and elsewhere to help 450,000 Kurds get resettled in northern Iraq in Operation Provide Comfort.

Last winter, U.S. air teams delivered 2,400 tons of food and medical supplies to 24 cities in republics of the former Soviet Union. Similar teams are flying humanitarian relief missions into Sarajevo, the besieged capital of Bosnia, and dropping food and medicine over eastern Bosnia to reach Muslim towns under attack from Serbs.

"When you look at the complexity of military operations required by Europe's security needs in this unstable era, it is only logical that in this part of the world the United Nations and others will look to NATO to carry them out," U.S. General John M. Shalikshvili, supreme allied commander of NATO forces, said in an interview.

In preparing for new security challenges, he is supervising NATO's most dramatic shift in force structure since its inception in 1949. The large anti-tank formations from the Cold War era are being broken up into highly mobile, multinational units capable of responding quickly to crises.

"There are problems involving different languages and operating procedures, but with the right training we hope to overcome them," General Shalikshvili said. "The new units have the great advantage of being cost-effective, and the multinational nature sends a healthy signal of solidarity."

—WILLIAM DROZDIK



SPIT SHINE — A member of the German honor guard giving a polish to comrades' boots at the arrival Monday in Bonn of President Jaime Paz Zamora of Bolivia, who is on a five-day visit.

Suspects in Arson Aren't Terrorists, Court Tells Bonn

FRANKFURT — A court has ruled that 10 extreme rightists accused of fire-bombing hostels lodging immigrants could not be considered terrorists, the Federal Prosecutor's Office said Monday.

The group, led by Michael Peters, one of two men accused of killing three Turks by arson in November, did not fit the definition of a terrorist organization as laid down in German law, the office said in a statement.

Federal authorities would continue to press charges of attempted murder against Mr. Peters and another accused, Lars Christensen, for the three deaths in Mölln, it added. But Federal Prosecutor Alexander von Stahl cannot pursue separate charges of forming a terrorist organization, a serious charge that signaled federal concern about the case when it was announced shortly after the Mölln murders.

Luftwaffe Joins Airdrops Over Bosnia-Herzegovina

FRANKFURT — A German Air Force plane joined U.S. and French military aircraft to air-drop emergency supplies to the embattled area of eastern Bosnia-Herzegovina, the U.S. military said Monday.

Six U.S. Air Force C-130 cargo planes, one French C-160 Transall and one German C-160 Transall dropped 48.1 tons of food and 9 tons of medical supplies to the towns of Zepa and Srebrenica, the U.S. Army said. The drop occurred last night. It was the first time the Luftwaffe joined in the airdrops, which began Feb. 28. A French C-160 joined Saturday.

Both countries have had planes and aircrews moved to Rhein-Main Air Base south of Frankfurt to train with the U.S. Air Force. The flights originate at the base. The army said planes this time scattered individual meal packages over Srebrenica after reports reached UN officials that people had fought each other in attempting to get at food dropped in standard containers. Tens of thousands of refugees have fled to Srebrenica to escape fighting between Bosnian Serb nationalists and Bosnian Muslims over the past several months, and many are living in the open without adequate shelter or food. Besides allowing refugees access to the food, scattering the individual packages is aimed to prevent people in more crowded areas being crushed by the heavy containers. Four other C-130s dropped these standard containers with stabilizing parachutes.

U.S. Pushes For Policing Of Bosnia Flight Ban

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Monday that the United States would revive its effort this week to enforce a no-flight zone over Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The much-delayed move was put on hold at the United Nations Security Council for a week last Wednesday after the Russian foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, asked for a delay. "We'll be moving ahead with the no-fly zone this week as well as with other steps such as tighter and tougher sanctions and continuing with humanitarian efforts," Mr. Christopher said at an appearance with the Dutch foreign minister, Pieter Koopmans.

Mr. Christopher also said that the Clinton administration would intensify diplomatic pressure on Bosnian Serbs to accept a peace plan that has now been signed by the two other parties to the war, Croatia and the Muslim-led government of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The no-flight zone was approved in October without any enforcement mechanism. The United States has been pushing since December for effective policing of the zone, including the right to shoot down violators. On the ground in Bosnia, the latest UN-brokered cease-fire seemed to be holding, and a relief convoy evacuated more than 2,300 sick and wounded women, children and elderly people from the besieged Muslim town of Srebrenica, UN officials said.

The evacuation took place on Monday as the longest truce of the yearlong war in Bosnia held for a second day. United Nations officials and Bosnian Serb commanders reported only minor violations of the truce that took hold at midday Sunday after almost a year of fighting that has left 134,000 dead or missing and caused 2 million to flee. In Sarajevo, residents marked the truce by thronging city sidewalks in clear weather after three days of snow. For a year, they have been wary of clear days, fearing that snipers can take better aim. On Monday, they even ventured across long-dangerous intersections.

Bosnian radio, meanwhile, reported that the situation in the Muslim enclave of Gorazde in eastern Bosnia was deteriorating rapidly. It said that inbound aid convoys had been blocked and that airdrops were becoming scarce. In Zagreb, President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia appointed the head of the state-owned oil company, INA, as his new prime minister on Monday after the government resigned en masse.

The outgoing prime minister, Hrvoje Santic, announced the government's resignation after a morning cabinet meeting. He said the action had been taken in conformity with the Croatian Constitution. (Reuters, AP)

U.S. Role in Peace Force

The United States on Monday reaffirmed its commitment to making a "substantial contribution" to an eventual international peacekeeping force in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Associated Press reported from Brussels. "NATO should play an important role, and the United States stands ready to make a substantial contribution, possibly including ground forces," said the U.S. deputy secretary of defense, William J. Perry. He was speaking at a meeting of defense ministers from NATO allies and former East bloc nations.

Russia Retreats On Bosnia Force

BRUSSELS — Russia signaled Monday that it would not send significant forces to help carry out an international peace plan for Bosnia, according to the Canadian defense minister, Kim Campbell. She said after talks in Brussels with her Russian counterpart, General Pavel Grachev, that Moscow felt it was "overextended" with peacekeeping operations in the former Soviet Union. NATO officials said General Grachev had indicated to the alliance, before the current political crisis in Moscow, that Russia would be prepared to contribute up to 13,000 men.

WORLD BRIEFS

Belgian King Moves to Stem Crisis

BRUSSELS (AP) — Baudouin, king of the Belgians, gave Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene another chance Monday to save his center-left government and solve the budget crisis that threatens Belgium's place in a European monetary union. The king asked Mr. Dehaene to mediate between the bickering Socialists and Christian Democrats, the coalition parties. A collapse of the government would put far-reaching plans to end the perennial squabbles among Dutch- and French-speaking parties in jeopardy and could leave the country in political chaos when it takes over the European Community presidency on July 1.

Faced with such stakes, "Dehaene will take all the time and space he needs," said his spokeswoman, Moniek Delvon. "There is no time limit set." She said he would not contact opposition parties but rather would "seek a solution within the current government." During his mediation attempt, Baudouin will keep Mr. Dehaene's resignation offer, made last week, in abeyance.

U.K. Warns France on Fishing Rights

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain warned French fishermen on Monday to end their campaign of intimidation over fishing rights, and the Foreign Office summoned the French ambassador to protest weekend incidents. Fisheries Minister David Curry said the government would, however, not British fishermen operating off the Channel Islands after a Royal Navy patrol boat was seized and naval officers were held in separate incidents on Sunday. "My message to the French is, 'Knock it off, because it won't work,'" Mr. Curry said. "We are not going to be intimidated." A government spokesman in London said that fishermen in Cherbourg, France, boarded a British patrol craft and burned its flag. Also on Sunday, fishermen on a French ship suspected of illegally fishing in British waters were said to have seized five men boarding from a U.K. fishery protection ship. Two Britons managed to get off, but three others were not handed over until the boat reached Cherbourg.

Court to Rule on Rapper's Parody

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to use a dispute over a rap group's parody of the Roy Orbison hit "Pretty Woman" to decide whether copyright holders may ban such mocking of their songs. The court said it would hear the arguments by attorneys for 2 Live Crew that its bawdy takeoff was a "fair use" of the 1964 song that did not require permission from the copyright owner. The parody uses much of the Orbison song's music and the first line of lyrics: "Pretty woman, walking down the street." Then it deviates to "big hairy woman," "bold-headed woman" and "two-tim'n' women," ending with "now I know the baby ain't mine."

In other cases, the court allowed states to ban businesses from telephoning consumers and making unsolicited sales pitches using automatically dialed, recorded messages. It also let stand the San Francisco Police Department's affirmative action plan aimed at promoting more members of minority groups and women.

'So Many Lies,' Farrow Says of Allen

NEW YORK (UPI) — Mia Farrow testified Monday that Woody Allen suggested they use his affair with her 2-year-old adopted daughter, Soon-Yi Farrow Previn, as "a springboard to a deeper relationship." In her third day of testimony in their child-custody fight, the actress, 48, said she and the 57-year-old director spent hours arguing about his affair with Miss Previn after Ms. Farrow learned of it on Jan. 13, 1992. "One day he said one thing, the next day he would say another," she told the court. "Every day, so many lies and so much talk." She said she began to tape his phone calls discussing Miss Previn and recorded him making the suggestion, "Let's use this as a springboard to a deeper relationship."

2 More Leave Seoul's Ruling Party

SEOUL (UPI) — The present and former speakers of the National Assembly quit the ruling Democratic Liberal Party on Monday, unhappy about mounting political pressures they faced over their declared wealth. They were the third and fourth lawmakers to leave the government party under the drive for political change initiated by President Kim Young Sam after his inauguration Feb. 25. The National Assembly speaker, Park Jyun-Kyu, resisted a suggestion that he give up his parliamentary seat. But Kim Jai Son, his predecessor, declared that he was giving up his National Assembly membership and going into political retirement.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air stewards with Sabena are threatening to strike from midnight Thursday over working conditions, their union said. It sent a letter to management Monday warning of a strike unless contracts were renegotiated to increase the minimum number of stewards on European flights to three from two. Madrid garbage collectors began an indefinite strike Monday. The city's 1,600 trash collectors were called to strike after their employers, Fontesa de Construcción y Contratos, offered a 2-percent raise, 3 percent points less than that demanded by workers, the union said. (AP)

Serbian Village Vents Anger and Frustration

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

LESNICA, Yugoslavia — A truck in a UN convoy taking food to the besieged Muslim-controlled town of Srebrenica in eastern Bosnia smashed into a Serb's car and for a moment this placid Serbian farming village became a focus of all the hatred and misunderstanding unleashed by the Balkan war. The truck, part of a convoy that has been on the road for almost two weeks, skidded out of control on the slick-covered highway, slammed into the truck in front and then slid across the road into the path of a small car driven by Aleksandar Drobcevic. Mr. Drobcevic got a large bump on his forehead, and nobody was seriously hurt in the incident, which occurred Sunday. But within minutes virtually the entire population of this village, about 25 miles (about 50 kilometers) north of Zvornik, on the Bosnian border, was in the street giving voice to its outrage.

"They're feeding the Muslims with arms, not food!" screamed a villager, Bozana Grujic. "If there is food on these trucks, why do we leave some for the Serbs as well? I want to know if there are arms in there." Then, learning that there was an American reporter nearby, she shouted "Clinton!" with immense disdain and drew her hand rapidly across her throat. The fury of this small village distilled Serbia's disillusion with the world. Having fought on the Allied side in two world wars, the Serbs feel betrayed. For every rape, killing or massacre that the Serbs admit to in this brutal war, worse had been perpetrated against them, now and in the past, they contend.

Hans Hansen, the Danish driver of the truck that crashed, stood beside the crowd looking dazed. He was at the end of a 13-day odyssey that had been blocked at key points by Serbian militias. The convoy had already gone from Belgrade to Zvornik and Pale in Bosnia, then had tried to reach Sarajevo. Finally it was forced back across the Drina River, into Yugoslavia. Then the convoy tried to reach Srebrenica on Saturday but was turned back again and returned to Belgrade, before setting out on Sunday's journey. "Actually, I do not even know what day it is any longer," said Bo Madson of Denmark, the convoy's leader.

After an hour, the Serbian police arrived. Mr. Drobcevic said the UN driver must have been asleep. The Danes said that given the sickness of the road, Mr. Hansen had been unable to brake. Mr. Drobcevic said he would like to be compensated immediately — in Deutsche marks rather than in valueless Yugoslav dinars. The police, thoroughly polite, explained that compensation was a matter for the insurance companies. With the formalities completed, Mr. Madson came up with an idea. If the villagers would help unload the 10 metric tons of flour on the crushed truck into another vehicle, he would give them three 50-kilogram sacks of flour — about 330 pounds — to show good will. Mr. Grujic, whose plastic factory laid her off seven months ago as a result of UN sanctions, was still angry. "If the people here had their way, the trucks would never go through," she yelled.

But Mr. Madson's idea was accepted. At least it would enable the villagers to see what was in one of those suspicious trucks. Tension was palpable as the white plastic cover was pulled off the truck's load. Everyone peered, expecting guns or grenades. But there were only sacks of flour. The convoy was allowed to proceed.

U.S. to Reduce Europe Forces To 100,000

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The deputy U.S. defense secretary told European colleagues on Monday that the Clinton administration planned to cut troops in Europe to 100,000. The official, William J. Perry, gave no timetable for the reduction from the current level of 187,000. President Bill Clinton's budget for the 1994 fiscal year, starting in October, envisages a cut of 30,000 troops in Europe.

The Bush administration had announced plans to reduce the forces to 150,000 in 1995. Congress last year called for an even deeper cut, to 100,000 by the end of 1996. Most of the soldiers are based in Germany.

Collapse of Angola Peace Offers Lesson in Failure

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

LUANDA, Angola — When it was signed in May 1991, the accord that ended Angola's 16-year civil war was hailed in capitals from Washington to Moscow as a model for post-Cold War peacemaking. A nation that had been Africa's bloodiest playground for super-

NEWS ANALYSIS

power adventurism had fashioned a largely home-grown peace that offered an "opportunity to show the world that a multiparty democracy can be built where before there was destruction and mistrust," then-Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d had said. But today, the peace has exploded. More than 20,000 people are estimated to have been killed, including more than 10,000 in one battle alone, since a renewal of fighting in October. Angola's meticulously detailed 63-page peace accord has become an object lesson only in what to avoid. It is seen as flawed in conception, flawed in execution, overdependent on the unifying potential of a winner-take-all first presidential election, and undermined by the weak monitoring role of outsiders who, having spent billions of dollars on Angola's war, hoped to get away with paying pennies for its peace. "The world tried to do this one on the cheap," said Margaret J. Anstee, the embattled UN envoy here, who complained from the outset that her mandate was too modest and resources too thin. "Certainly, that's one of the reasons things came apart."

Joe Schreiber, spokesman for the United States Liaison Office here, said: "There was so much euphoria that Angola was going to have its first democratic election that a lot

of us were guilty of not making sure that all the necessary preconditions to an election had been met."

The lessons of Angola's peace meltdown are already being applied — in one form or another — in Mozambique, another former Portuguese colony that became engulfed in civil war following its independence in 1975. The United Nations has authorized 7,500 troops to monitor a demobilization, compared with 450 unarmed UN military observers who served in Angola. Moreover, the UN envoy in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, has insisted that an election set by the peace accord for this October be delayed because the demobilization is behind schedule. In Angola, Miss Anstee did not have the power to take such a step.

Angola's shadow is less obvious, but arguably more important, in South Africa. There, the two main political rivals — the white-minor-

ity government and the opposition African National Congress — recently agreed in principle that a government of national unity serve for up to five years following the country's first nonracial election, expected in 1993.

"If you want to know the best argument for not having a winner-take-all first election, check out Angola," one ANC official said. Whether Angola itself can profit from the lessons of Angola is more problematic. The United States, which along with Russia and Portugal serves in a formal troika of observers, has just launched a new diplomatic initiative — a meeting in Ivory Coast that began Thursday with mid-level representatives of the guerrilla National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, as the movement is known by its Portuguese acronym, was a U.S. client during much of the 1975-91 war against the Soviet- and Cuban-supported government of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola, or MPLA.

The United States has been acutely embarrassed by the actions of the UNITA leader, Jonas Savimbi, who took up arms after losing an election for president in September. He claimed the election was stolen, despite assertions from international monitors that it was free and fair. Despite the detrimental role of

foreign powers, many diplomats here say the primary burden for Angola's peace debate lies with the belligerents themselves. The peace accord — sponsored by the UN and brokered by the United States, the former Soviet Union and Portugal — called for a demobilization of both sides' armies and creation of a unified military force, while the two antagonists prepared for presidential and legislative elections. The UN sent what Miss Anstee reportedly called "the world's cheapest peacekeeping operation" — 400 military observers to monitor the stand-down.

But it was the MPLA that insisted on a weak international monitoring presence, out of concern about its sovereignty. Both armies openly ignored the demobilization plan: the MPLA simply shifted 10,000 to 20,000 of its elite troops into a paramilitary police force, and UNITA kept its heaviest weapons and 25,000 or more of its best fighters hidden in the bush. The generals on both sides failed to set up the prescribed new unified army of 40,000 men, except on paper.

Most fateful of all, Mr. Savimbi, after nearly two decades of ingratiating himself in the West as Africa's foremost freedom-fighting, anti-Communist democrat, failed at the most basic task of democracy — the willingness to accept defeat.

FIRST 100 DAYS / MEDICAID'S FUTURE



A sailor marching with others in a gay-pride group in a belated St. Patrick's Day parade in Boston. Parade organizers asked a court to ban them from taking part, but were rebuffed. More than a dozen riot police and rooftop sharpshooters protected the group, which was heckled.

Nunn Accepts Compromise on Gays

WASHINGTON — Sam Nunn, the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said Monday that the temporary policy prohibiting recruiters from asking enlistees about their sexual orientation may be a permanent solution to lifting the military's ban on homosexuals.

Mr. Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, said he did not think the hearings that began Monday would change his opposition to lifting the ban. But he added it would not be a problem "if people kept their private behavior private."

Clinton May End Medicaid to Group Poor and Rich

By Robert Pear
WASHINGTON — As part of its health-care plan, the Clinton administration is considering a proposal to dismantle the Medicaid program and integrate low-income people into the same networks of doctors, hospitals and private insurance companies that would serve more affluent people, administration officials say.

It has become one of the fastest growing programs in the government. It expects to spend nearly \$80 billion on Medicaid in the current fiscal year, while the states plan to spend \$60 billion.

Proposals for Medicaid do not imply any immediate changes in Medicare, the federal health insurance program for the elderly. But the task force's working papers show that the administration is considering changes in Medicare so it would eventually be compatible with the new health-care system for people under 65.

his health plan to Congress by May 3. He said it would control health costs and guarantee coverage for all Americans. Medicaid now covers fewer than half of the nation's poor people, mainly because of limits on income set by state laws regulating eligibility. For at least five years, states have been complaining about the crushing financial burden of Medicaid, which they said has limited their spending on education and other urgent needs.

The first public meeting of the White House task force on health reform summoned 64 special interest groups to testify on how to revamp the U.S. system.

These might include additional dental care, transportation to a doctor's office and translation services for people who do not understand English.

Under that system, huge consumer groups, known as health insurance purchasing cooperatives, would buy health care from large networks of doctors and hospitals. Advocates of this proposal say the buyers will command so much economic power in the medical marketplace that they can get high-quality care at reasonable prices.

Under Mr. Clinton's plan, more people would be enrolled in health maintenance organizations and similar groups. Government agencies and employers would pay a fixed amount, set in advance, for each patient. Rather than having

unlimited freedom to use any doctor or hospital, consumers might have to go through one doctor, a "case manager," who would approve their use of specialists and hospitals.

Freedom From Fear
Vice President Al Gore promised that the Clinton administration would give Americans "freedom

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Clinton Again Visits His Ailing Father-in-Law

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — President Clinton spent the night in Arkansas for the second time in a week, visiting his ailing father-in-law and keeping abreast of turmoil in Russia by telephone.

Powell to Leave Joint Chiefs in September

WASHINGTON — General Colin L. Powell will serve out his full term as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, retiring Sept. 30, his spokesman said.

Quote/Unquote

As he did while governor of Arkansas, Mr. Clinton delights in late-night telephone calls to check with aides on the progress of their projects. The night before he announced his plan to "reinvent government," for example, he called a domestic aide, Bruce Reed, at his house. "He likes to get involved early on and be kept aware of what's going on," Mr. Reed said. "That way, the bureaucracy doesn't get out front."

Open Coffer for Preschoolers

Head Start Awaits a Splurge but Can't Spend What It Has

By Mary Jordan
WASHINGTON — Every weekday morning, Erica Robinson steps out of her run-down public housing project and into what has long been described as America's smartest social program.

Some of the preschool centers now have trouble spending all their money; others have decrepit facilities and poor management; most have trouble attracting effective teachers.

But many others are worried that no matter how high the per-student investment goes, the biggest problem will still exist: That benefits, from better skills to higher self-esteem, will fade shortly after the preschooler graduates from the program and enters public school.

With her great-grandmother holding her hand, Erica, 5, climbs the stairs to the Lincoln Heights Head Start center here. Six floors of warmth, food and care. Inside, rainbow-colored carpets cover the floor, there are waffles for hungry children, music plays and a teacher prepares books, blocks and paints. It is a cheerful place that seems far from the world of barred and broken windows outside.

Senator Tom Harkin, Democrat of Iowa and chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said he supported Head Start but wanted it improved. High on his list of improvements are better wages — teachers average \$16,000 a year and aides \$8,000 — and a program, now mainly for 4-year-olds, that extends to younger children.

In light of research showing that the benefits of the preschool program fade by the time the child reaches the second-grade, Mr. Harkin said Head Start's health, social and educational care should not end when disadvantaged children start kindergarten.

One of more than 720,000 American children enrolled in this program, which was founded during the War on Poverty in the 1960s, Erica may be in the first Head Start class to go year-round — the first "Clinton" class.

The Health and Human Services inspector-general's latest reports found that 13 percent of the centers could not spend all their budgeted money. Half had serious management problems. And only 43 percent of the preschoolers had been given all the required immunizations. Even polio vaccinations, the most basic of immunizations, had not been given to 30 percent of the children.

Counting teachers' salaries and facilities, the government spends \$3,700 to \$4,000 on each preschooler in Head Start programs.

But as its proposed budget soars, so does criticism of the program. Even advocates are worried about such a huge increase, wondering if the preschool program is ready to grow so fast. And, in Congress, many are now insisting on big changes.

Two new unpublished reports obtained by The Washington Post

Away From Politics

High winds grounded a Delta rocket loaded with a military navigation satellite and a National Aeronautics and Space Administration tether experiment. The Air Force rescheduled the launching of the McDonnell Douglas rocket at Cape Canaveral, Florida, for late Monday. It was the fourth launching delay in one and a half weeks.

authorities said. The aircraft took off from Teterboro Airport near Elmwood Park, New Jersey, for Pittsburgh but crashed near Interstate 80 and the Garden State Parkway.

Professors went on strike at the University of Cincinnati after a marathon bargaining session failed to produce agreement on a new contract. Students returning from spring break were greeted by picket lines at most university buildings.

Computer Seized In Tower Blast

NEW YORK — Law-enforcement officials searching for clues in the bombing of the World Trade Center seized a typewriter and computer disks from the apartment of one of the five men arrested after the blast, the man's lawyer said.

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Afghan Veterans Spread Islamic War

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

CAIRO — One year after Muslim rebels ousted the Communist government in Afghanistan, the Afghan rebels are continuing to revere throughout the Islamic world as veterans of the conflict take up arms to try to topple governments in Algeria, Egypt and other Arab countries.

Western diplomats and Arab officials say thousands of Islamic militants, engaging in clandestine, violent campaigns to overthrow governments in Algeria, Egypt, Yemen, Tunisia, Jordan, Turkey and other predominantly Muslim states, use Afghanistan as a base.

One irony of this fact, specialists in Middle Eastern affairs say, is that the Afghan mujahidin — as the Afghan rebels are known — for many years received billions of dollars of clandestine aid from the United States and Saudi Arabia, who were eager to enlist Islamic groups in the cause of fighting a pro-Moscow government in Kabul.

The effort culminated last April in the overthrow of the government of Major General Najibullah, although the victorious rebel groups have spent much of the time since then fighting among themselves.

"Weapons outlast the conflicts they were intended for," said Barnett R. Rubin, an associate professor of political science at Columbia University and a specialist on Afghanistan. "In

the process of supporting a worthy cause, the Afghan resistance to Soviet invasion, we and our partners have ended up infusing both arms and training combatants into one of the most unstable areas in the world."

Mahmud Abubakr, one of the men accused of involvement in the World Trade Center bombing, is said to have gone to Afghanistan to fight with anti-government rebels for months at a time.

Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, the Egyptian cleric whose preaching attracted several Trade Center suspects, also spent time in Peshawar, Pakistan, the rebel base of operations during the war.

It is not clear which of the many Afghan rebel groups received help from Arabs or Arab units and thus may have played a role in training future militants in their home countries. The Afghan guerrilla organizations have been little more than local militias, and the groups have had a variety of ideologies and goals.

Pakistani officials, in an attempt to curb the influence of the Afghan groups, closed down many of their offices in Peshawar last year and expelled large numbers of the fighters.

A senior Egyptian official said that the return of some 800 Egyptians who fought in the Afghan war had radically transformed the anti-government activities by making them more Islamic and skilled at insurgent tactics.

"These men know how to set up an ambush or plant a car bomb," the official said. "They are committed to this radical ideology of political Islam, and they have turned their energies and skills against the rest of us."

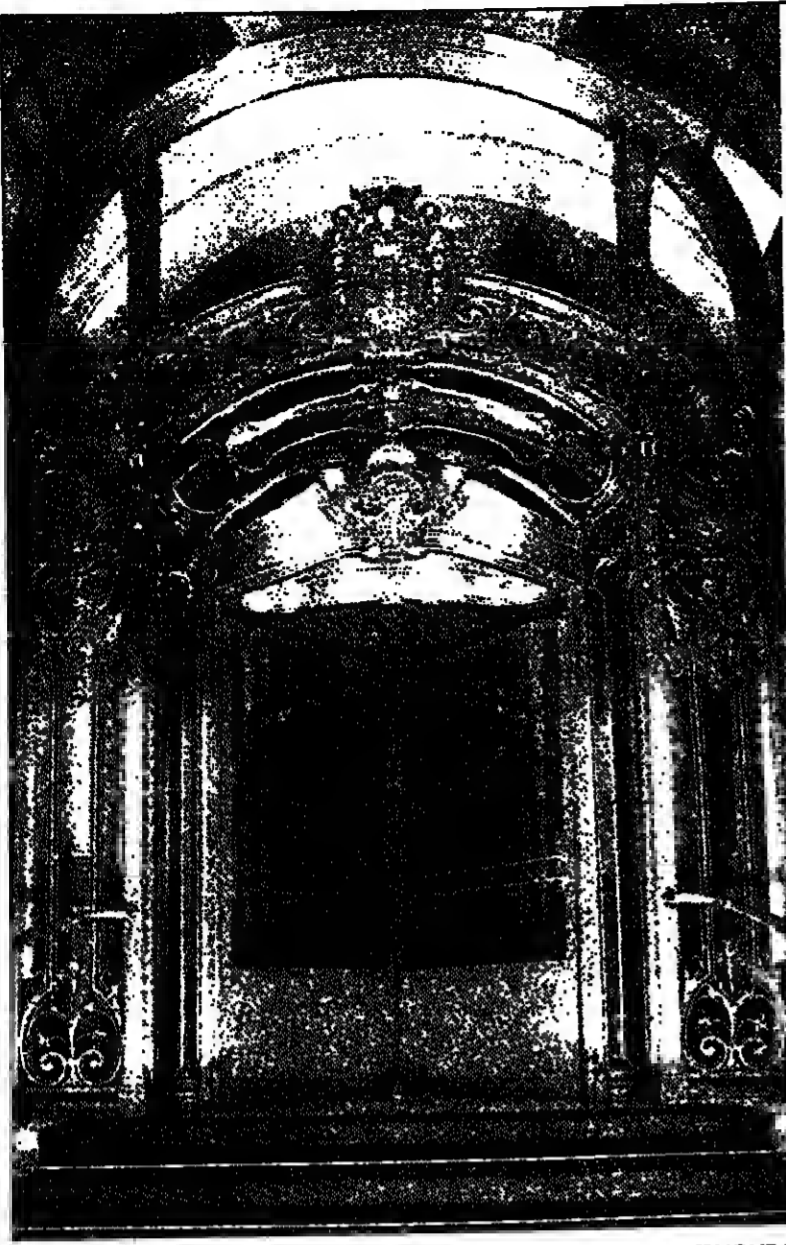
At the height of the Afghan war, Muslim fighters from other countries numbered with more than 4,000 guerrillas, compared with 200,000 full-time Afghan fighters.

Another byproduct of the Afghan war has been a tremendous spread of weapons throughout the region. Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, supplied to the rebels in the 1980s, have found their way to Iran and Qatar. Weapons from Afghanistan are being sold to groups in the Central Asian republics, India, Pakistan and the Middle East, Western diplomats say.

Most Western diplomats caution that the rise of the Islamic movement in the Arab world would exist with or without the veterans. What worries these diplomats is that the Afghan war veterans may be making the anti-government activities more violent.

The havoc caused by the veterans is now evident in Algeria, which canceled a second round of elections a year after it became apparent that Islamic militants would gain control of the government.

The Algerian police are engaged in daily gun battles with about 700 well-armed Algerian veterans, known colloquially as "the Afghans," and hundreds of their supporters.



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As Attacks Mount, Egyptians Foil a Bombing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAIRO — Explosives experts thwarted an attempt to bomb a police building in a Cairo suburb on Monday, two days after the explosion that killed two policemen in the capital, the police said.

Bomb disposal experts defused a device that had been thrown at the Institute for Police Communications in Madinet Nasr, north of the capital, the police said.

"They said the charge could have caused 'significant losses' if it had gone off. About 200 people work in the building.

On Sunday night, a police brigadier and six other people in the tourist town of Aswan were wounded when a bomb exploded in his car.

The bomb was apparently placed in the trunk of the car while Brigadier Ahmad Gad was shopping, the police said.

Two other bombs exploded at about the same time in Aswan, 900 kilometers (540 miles) south of Cairo, causing some damage but no injuries.

In the Saturday explosion in Cai-

ro, two police officers were killed and four others were wounded by a bomb.

In addition, a Muslim militant shot and killed another policeman in the Cairo subway on Saturday.

The latest bombings appeared to be another episode in an increasingly bloody cycle of attack and counterattack between Muslim militants and security forces.

At least 116 people have been killed in the last year, and in the last month Egypt has experienced its worst political violence since

President Anwar Sadat was assassinated in 1981.

Aswan, a main attraction for Western tourists for its Pharaonic ruins and Nile cruises, had no record of political violence until three weeks ago.

Then, militants killed a policeman guarding a church, and a few days later the police killed nine people at prayer in a militant-controlled mosque.

Muslim militants have vowed revenge for police raids that have killed 29 Muslims this month.

(A.F.P. Reuters)

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Atomic War

It's a Bombing



DEADLY DISARRAY—After a cave-in of tracks that killed at least 79 people near the South Korean port of Pusan, passenger cars remained strewn over the tracks. The police said that the cave-in might have been caused by blasting for a tunnel to carry electric cables under the tracks. About 30 meters of track collapsed as the train was moving at normal speed toward its terminal.

In Asia-Pacific, a New Push for Security Accords

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE—The North Korean refusal to allow inspection of suspected nuclear weapons sites, the continuing uncertainty in Russia and the intensifying conflict in Cambodia are increasing pressure on countries in the Asia-Pacific region to develop new arrangements to defuse security problems, officials and analysts say.

"We are at a pivotal moment in Asia-Pacific security," said Barbara McDougall, Canada's secretary of state for external affairs. She called for the development of "security forums now before the need becomes more urgent."

Canada believes the current North Korea crisis could have been avoided if the Asia-Pacific area had a more-developed multilateral security dialogue, she said.

Most officials in the region say that a structure like that of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is unlikely to be effective in Asia, an area marked by diversity and the continued survival of the seemingly well-trenched Communist regimes in China, North Korea and Vietnam.

Instead, analysts envisage a flexible but interlocking network of bilateral, subregional and global security arrangements for managing security problems.

Officials said that the key to progress in building a post-Cold War security order for Asia and the Pacific is to have the four major powers in the region—China, Japan, Russia and the United States—work together and with other countries in the region to dampen tensions and resolve problems.

They said that this type of cooperation had already taken place over the Cambodia issue, although another coordinated effort was needed to prevent the Khmer Rouge from derailing the peace process. United Nations troops are struggling to maintain order ahead of elections in May.

A similar four-power conference may be shaping up over North Korea's opposition to outside checks of its nuclear facilities.

Since all four powers have interests in the stability of the Korean Peninsula, "the North Korean attempt to possess nuclear weapons has, for the first time, aligned them to a similar point of concern," said Yukio Satoh, head of the North American department in the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

Japan is emerging from the U.S. shadow as a key designer of security architecture for the region.

Washington, meanwhile, aware that economic problems at home are constraining its once-dominant military presence in East Asia, is shifting from opposition to support for adding a multilateral dimension to existing security arrangements in

which it has long played a central role.

The Clinton administration seems likely to complete this change of policy to encourage development of a security forum designed to involve all interested Asia-Pacific nations.

At a meeting in Tokyo last month, Japan and countries of ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, agreed that the time had come to convene a meeting of senior officials from Asia-Pacific countries to discuss security problems in the area and how best to handle them.

The meeting is scheduled for Singapore in May.

In addition to the ASEAN members—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei—others taking part in the Singapore meeting are Australia, Canada, the European Community, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea and the United States.

Jusuf Wanandi, head of the supervisory board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta, said that China, Russia, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia should be made full participants in the regional security talks in the near future.

He said that a multilateral forum for dealing with regional security problems was needed to build mutual confidence and prevent conflicts and misunderstandings.

At a later stage, arms control and reduction measures could be added to the agenda, Mr. Jusuf said.

Mr. Satoh said that the Japanese government advocated a two-track approach for regional security cooperation.

One track was to encourage efforts to solve disputes in such subregions as the Korean Peninsula, Cambodia and the South China Sea, where China, Vietnam, Taiwan, Malaysia, the Philippines and Brunei have conflicting claims to all or part of the Spratly Islands.

The other track was to promote a region-wide security dialogue centered on ASEAN.

Payoffs, Japan-Style: Finely Tuned

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO—In a vivid demonstration of the hierarchy of Japanese influence-peddling, newly disclosed documents show that Japan's biggest construction companies distributed tens of thousands of dollars to the country's leading politicians, including Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and three of his predecessors.

The documents indicated that the money was distributed according to a finely tuned assessment of how much sway each official held in the awarding of public contracts.

A list of donations by Shimizu Corp., a major contractor, published by Mainichi Shimbun, showed that virtually every major politician in the country was given a letter grade that determined exactly how large a contribution they would receive twice a year.

In the last few days, investigators have conducted interrogations or searches at 18 construction companies, and press reports suggest that similar ranking systems were used by most of the companies.

The contributions may have been legal, depending on how they were distributed.

But even if they were, the disclosure seems to support the complaints of American companies that they are virtually frozen out of millions of dollars in Japanese public works projects because the winners are predetermined.

The list suggests that the Japanese companies

gave the largest donations—\$172,000 a year—to the two men who ran the most powerful faction in the governing Liberal Democratic Party: Noboru Takeshita, a former prime minister, and Shin Kanemaru.

Mr. Kanemaru, 78, once appointed and dismissed prime minister at will. He was arrested March 6 on tax evasion charges, and was the subject of a second tax evasion indictment on Saturday.

Mr. Kanemaru was freed on 300 million yen (\$2.5 million) bail Monday, Reuters reported from Tokyo. Justice Minister Masaharu Gotoda, meeting senior officials of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, indicated that Mr. Kanemaru's release was not the end of the affair.

Mr. Kanemaru has long been considered the construction industry's chief patron, a man who could award a multimillion-dollar contract with a phone call.

That may explain why he and Mr. Takeshita were both listed as "SA," which appeared to stand for "Special A."

For many of the 50 or so politicians named in the document, the embarrassment of being identified as a recipient of the money paled in comparison with the humiliation of receiving a low grade.

"Why am I only ranked a B?" Mr. Gotoda asked in mock horror, as Japanese reporters burst into laughter.

Mr. Miyazawa was given only an "A" ranking, a group that received half the amount given to Mr. Kanemaru and Mr. Takeshita.

'It's Official: China Has 'Socialist Market Economy'

The Associated Press

BEIJING—China's national legislature enshrined the market-style policies of the senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, in the constitution on Monday and finished approving a new government to push his economic changes forward.

Deputy Prime Minister Zhu Rongji, who has been at the forefront of carrying out Mr. Deng's policies, was named No. 2, behind Prime Minister Li Peng, in the new cabinet.

The congress also approved three other deputy prime ministers, eight state councilors and a full cabinet for five-year terms, completing its task of ratifying a new government. The official Xinhua press agency described the new cabinet as younger, with members ranging in age from 47 to 66, and better educated than the previous group.

The nearly 3,000 delegates were not given a choice of candidates. The appointments had been decided earlier in secret by Mr. Deng and other Communist elders.

The voting Monday completed a

three-day process that swept the few remaining old revolutionaries from top government posts in a bid to ensure that power passes smoothly to a new generation of Communist officials after the death of the 88-year-old Mr. Deng.

The new deputy prime ministers include Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who is credited with restoring China's international standing after the crackdown on the 1989 democracy movement, and outgoing

the Foreign trade minister, Li Lanqing.

A one-time journalist, Mr. Qian, 64, has been foreign minister since 1988. He was instrumental in improving relations with the Soviet Union and has headed China's diplomatic advances in forming relations with former antagonists such as South Korea and Indonesia.

Mr. Qian proved the most popular minister with the delegates, receiving only eight "no" votes and a

round of applause. Least popular was a new state councilor, Li Teying, who some delegates said had not performed well as education minister. One-fourth of the delegates voted "no" to his promotion.

Also in the cabinet is Hu Qili, a former member of the ruling Communist Party's top body who was purged for opposing the 1989 military crackdown. He was made minister of electronics industry.

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Beijing Still Holds Dissidents of '70s

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—Despite efforts to show new concern for human rights, the Chinese authorities continue to hold political prisoners from the 1970s and early 1980s, the human rights organization Asia Watch said.

The Chinese have been particularly hard on two men who were among those who posted their ideas on Beijing's short-lived Democracy Wall in 1978-79, the rights group said Sunday.

A report written by an Asia Watch research associate, Robin Munro, said that Xu Wenli, former editor of the April Fifth Forum, and Wei Jingsheng, former editor of Explorations, were severely mistreated while the government tried to show them as being happy and healthy in captivity.

Both men have lost most of their teeth and remained in prison—usually in solitary confinement—far longer than the young dissidents who took part in the 1989 Tiananmen Square demonstration.

Mr. Wei, 42, was sentenced in 1979 to 15 years in prison after publishing anti-government essays, including one that called China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, a "new autocrat."

The Chinese authorities have denied rumors that Mr. Wei had become mentally disturbed and lost most of his teeth in prison. The government said last year that he had been sent to a labor camp near Tangshan, southeast of Beijing. It released a photograph of him smiling broadly, with an apparently perfect set of teeth, while being examined by a doctor.

Mr. Munro identified the camp as Nanpu New Life Salt Farm, a lucrative government enterprise on the Bohai Gulf.

Mr. Wei "is basically in good health, and his spirits are said to be fairly high," Mr. Munro said. "But his teeth are, indeed, nearly all gone. He was provided a set of false teeth by the prison authorities some years ago."

The Chinese authorities last week gave reporters in Hong Kong and Beijing copies of a videotape of Mr. Wei, under guard, visiting shops in Tangshan. The release of the tape seemed to be an attempt to ease international pressure for Mr. Wei's release, and the authorities said Mr. Wei was "unrepentant" and would remain in custody.

Mr. Xu, 50, was arrested in 1981 and sentenced to 15 years. One of the gentlest and most thoughtful of writers who promulgated their ideas on the Democracy Wall, he remained committed to socialism and voiced his criticism of government leaders.

It did him little good. After "My Defense," his account of his arrest and trial, was smuggled out of China and published in 1985, he was confined for three and a half years to "a windowless, damp vault" full of insects.

"The cell was so small that Mr. Xu could not even stand up straight inside it," Mr. Munro said.

The Bundesbank's manoeuvring room has widened, and expectations of lower interest rates are unbroken. Frankfurt has now also given short rates a downward push.

The German bond market's rousing start to the year, which took even optimists by surprise, has pushed bond yields down to their lowest level since early 1989.

Although the Bundesbank has made only marginal cuts in the key interest rates so far, the market has come to take further key-rate cuts for granted; merely time and extent of such action, which will clear the way for a fall in short rates, are still a matter for conjecture.

The Bundesbank has shown great caution so far. In the meantime, however, Frankfurt's manoeuvring room has widened: The latest wage settlements are largely in line with its wishes, and inflation is expected to ease slightly in the months to come.

Import prices provide relief

If further progress in curbing inflation is to be made, however, the D-mark's exchange rate will at least have to remain stable.

A "three" in front of the decimal point, which many believe can be taken for granted after the latest wage agreements, will no doubt be a major factor in determining the extent to which the Bundesbank will be able to loosen the monetary reins. The bullish tone in the bond market, despite the stronger dollar (the greenback has risen a good 18 per cent against the D-mark since September 1992), is also, if not solely, due to the interest-rate hopes cautiously outburied by the Bundesbank. But this also means that—while adverse external influences (EMS, US interest rates and the dollar) have not diminished the D-mark's strength so far—"home-made" factors could take on increasing importance again as determinants of interest rates in the coming months. A major home-made factor, apart from inflation, is the public debt.

Borrowing by the public authorities, estimated at DM 170-180 billion in 1993, will hardly inspire much confidence regarding interest rates. A look back on the previous period of high interest rates in the early 1980s shows, however, that a comparatively high public-sector borrowing requirement does not necessarily have the effect of driving up interest rates.

Despite the high debt-to-GNP ratio, yields quickly declined as of 1982. At mid-1982 (the discount rate stood at 7 1/2 per cent and the Lombard rate at 9 per cent), the Bundesbank switched from red to amber, reducing the discount rate and the Lombard rate to 5 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively, and then changed to green. The key-rate cuts since September 1992 could thus be regarded as another amber phase.

The government's high new borrowing (including borrowing by the Federal Railways, the Federal Post Office and other independent agencies) does not, therefore, give any grounds for pessimism regarding interest rates. Such pessimism would be justified only if the govern-

ment did not undertake any efforts to consolidate the budget by cutting expenditures. One thing should not be overlooked, however: Interest payments on the public debt—DM 1.5 trillion at the end of 1992—are already as high as some DM 110 billion p.a. In purely mathematical terms, the annual interest service is thus equal to about two-thirds of new borrowing. The following simple arithmetic (based on an average capital-market interest rate of 7.2 per cent) shows that net borrowing will have to be further reduced to alleviate the cost burden on the public authorities. If annual net borrowing should keep at DM 170-180 billion also in the years to come, the proportion of interest payments to total new borrowing would rise to 90 per cent of total borrowing by 1997; in 1999, the government's interest service would be higher than the total amount borrowed this year.

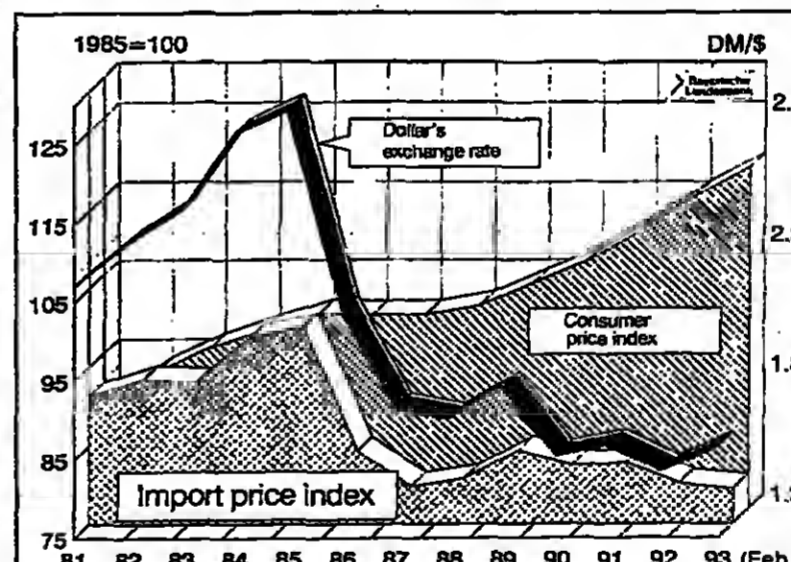
Although estimates of the public debt are of little use as a basis for forecasts regarding interest-rate trends, the steep rise in public borrowing (a direct consequence of German unification) should not be taken lightly: The Federal Republic, formerly one of the leading capital exporters, will remain dependent on imports of capital for some time, as these funds are needed to bridge the gap between the overall demand for capital (from the government, companies and private individuals) and total savings. This makes it necessary to ensure that interest rates do not undercut the D-mark's appeal, as otherwise foreign investors may lose interest in DM securities.

It is therefore to be expected that the Bundesbank will move in concert with the other central banks. Such concerted action is necessary, not least because of the depressed state of the world economy, which calls for lower interest rates.

Bayerische Landesbank Bulletin

MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKETS REPORT

GERMAN BOND MARKET CONCERTED ACTION



German inflation since the mid-1980s has been entirely due to domestic causes. While the consumer price index was close to 119 (1985 = 100) in February, the import price index registered a fall to 79 1/2. This means that the average price of imports is down more than one-fifth from its level some seven years ago. This is due not least of all to the weakening of the dollar, which has dropped some 44 per cent from its late-1985 level. While import prices (in D-marks), and thus the Federal Republic's import bill, are benefiting from the mark's strength, the above-average increases in rents (+27.6 per cent since 1985) and the prices of services (+4.27 per cent) are fuelling inflation. Rising import prices, mainly energy prices, would quickly feed through into the consumer price index. For this if for no other reason, maintaining the D-mark's stability will remain high up on the Bundesbank's list of priorities.

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Monarchism Courts Brazil Electorate

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Once a sun-bronzed surfer, João Henrique de Orleans e Bragança, 38, has traded blue jeans for European suits and now faces from university debates to television talk shows. With one month left to campaign, he is running for king.

"Why a king and not a president?" said the scion of Brazil's Bragança clan, descendants of Latin America's largest country in a political party. A king is not tied to any economic groups.

Cut short after 67 years by an army coup in 1889, the New World's only successful monarchy may be on the road to restoration.

On April 21, after a century-long ban on monarchist politics, the largest country in Latin America is to vote in a plebiscite on whether it should continue as a republic or should revert to an ancient title: the Kingdom of Brazil.

The 1988 constitution provided for a plebiscite this year to allow Brazilians to choose what system of government they want.

To the chagrin of Brazil's political elite, monarchist support is growing. Two opinion recent polls indicate that popular support for a monarchial restoration — 17 percent — has doubled since December.

Support for the monarchy is strongest among voters from 16 to 25, according to a survey by DataFolha, one of Brazil's major polling companies.

"The paternalist image of a king could

become attractive in a time of great unhappiness with the political situation," Marcello A. near, a former Mayor of Rio de Janeiro, said recently. "People's heads could be turned by this propaganda, which would be a setback."

Worried about a monarchist surge, Brazil's president, Itamar Franco, this month quietly removed from his office a painting of Pedro I, Brazil's first emperor. In its place, he put a marble bust of an 18th-century independence hero, a commoner.

The primary goal of the April plebiscite is to allow Brazilians to decide between a parliamentary and presidential system of government. Polls indicate that Brazilians will vote to retain the current presidential system and two-chamber Congress. In that case, a two-round presidential election would be held in the fall of 1994, since Mr. Franco's term expires on Jan. 1, 1995.

If the parliamentary system is chosen in the plebiscite, the Congress will vote on legislation to put the system into effect.

But plebiscite ballots also include an option for a presidential monarchy system, a seemingly impossible hybrid.

While Brazil's newspapers, which do not have a mass audience, mostly ridicule the idea of a king, glossy mass-circulation magazines, to the dismay of politicians, are giving increasing coverage to the blue-blooded clan that headline writers are calling "Brazil's royal family."

A recent article in the magazine Manchete included an interview with Pedro Gasão Orleães e Bragança, 80, the clan's patriarch and

a great-grandson of Brazil's last emperor, Pedro II. Photographs showed "Dom Pedro" in Brazil's Imperial Museum with the empire's gold-leaf throne, with the diamond-encrusted crown and next to an oil portrait of Pedro II.

On the night of the army coup, Nov. 15, 1889, the royal family was shipped out of Rio to exile in France. Two years later, Pedro II, who ruled Brazil for almost half a century, died in Paris. The family's exile was lifted in 1922.

"The republican soldiers allowed a whole generation to die before they allowed my family to return," said João Henrique de Orleans e Bragança, the surfer who would be king.

Today, streets in historic centers of Brazilian cities are named after 19th-century royalty.

The monarchists expect to benefit from a protest vote against corruption and incompetence in Brazilian politics.

Almost a year after the exposure of a multimillion-dollar extortion ring involving the family of President Fernando Collor de Mello, the only person in jail is a minor participant — an American who was tried and convicted this month in a Florida court.

Six months after Mr. Franco assumed presidential powers — Mr. Collor was impeached and resigned — he is experimenting with a third economy minister, while inflation continues unchecked at 28 percent a month.

Every evening on radio and television monarchists appeal to Brazilians: "Vote for the king."

RUSSIA: Rebuff to Yeltsin

(Continued from page 1)

ers: Do they have confidence in the president? Do they approve of Mr. Yeltsin's social and economic policies? Should early elections be held for president? Should early elections be held for the Congress?

The deputies, fearful of losing their seats, struck out wording that would have had the elections held this year. They also said that Mr. Yeltsin must win the votes of 50 percent of all registered voters — not just those who cast ballots — in order to win the question on confidence in his governance.

Russia's election laws set out such a strict requirement only for constitutional amendments, with nonconstitutional questions approved by the vote of a majority of those who vote, provided half the electorate turns out.

The deputies also turned down Mr. Yeltsin's request for a referendum on a new constitution to replace the much-amended Soviet-era one now in effect.

The current constitution is riven with contradictions over who should rule the country. It sets up a two-tiered legislature: the small working parliament, or Supreme Soviet, and the larger Congress, which was appointed the "highest organ of state power" entitled to decide any issue.



Alexander Goussinsky/The Associated Press
A member of the Congress of People's Deputies, Alexander Goussinsky, protesting Monday over an assault he said he had suffered at the hands of Yeltsin supporters outside the parliament.

In Russia, A Battle To Control Airwaves

MOSCOW — Control of Russian radio and television stations is emerging as a major prize in the battle for power between President Boris N. Yeltsin and his foes in the Congress of People's Deputies.

The Congress voted Sunday to take all state television and radio stations under its control and to disband the Federal Information Center, which oversees state media and is run by an aide to Mr. Yeltsin, Mikhail Poltoranin.

It also banned "interference" by the executive in the work of news organizations and set up its own watchdog committees to check press output.

A week ago Mr. Yeltsin issued his own decree protecting news organizations from outside interference. Some journalists say that the Congress will probably not be able to enforce its resolution, leaving them free to report news as they see fit.

Each side in the Russian crisis is accusing the other of trying to manipulate the airwaves to put across its views as the country heads toward a referendum on Mr. Yeltsin's political future.

Mr. Yeltsin's information minister, Mikhail A. Fedotov, told the Russian press agency that the resolution adopted by Congress "shows how parliament is trying to assert complete control over the activities of television and radio."

"It could have very serious domestic and international consequences," Mr. Fedotov said.

The resolution contradicts the existing law on freedom for news organizations. But Valentin Stepankov, a member of the Congress who is also Russia's prosecutor general, said he believed that the resolution was needed to restore objectivity to news coverage.

"I don't have any particular sympathy for the mass media," said Mr. Stepankov in an interview with Russian television. Mr. Stepankov has had his own disputes with the news organizations, which have accused him of demanding fees for interviews.

"I also share the view of the deputies: that the reporting of a whole series of newspapers and television stations is biased," he said.

Ballot Questions For the Russians

MOSCOW — Questions approved Monday by the Congress of People's Deputies for the April 25 referendum:

- Do you have confidence in President Boris N. Yeltsin — yes or no?
- Do you approve of the socio-economic policy carried out by the president of the Russian federation and the government of the Russian federation for 1992 — yes or no?
- Do you consider it necessary to carry out early elections for the president of the Russian federation — yes or no?
- Do you consider it necessary to carry out early elections for the deputies of the Russian federation — yes or no?

GANG: In a Suburb of Los Angeles, Parents Awake to Find Teen Promiscuity Rules

(Continued from page 1)

and promiscuity is one of them. For too long, we've accepted that that's the way it is. Well, that kind of resignation sends a message to kids that nothing's wrong with it."

Eric Richardson and his friends say they have heard that message. "They pass out condoms, teach sex education and pregnancy — this and pregnancy — that," the boy said, after polishing off a Nacho Supreme and necking with his girlfriend in a booth at the Taco Bell. "But they don't teach us any rules."

The exploits of these boys, who are also implicated in nonsexual crimes in Lakewood, have laid bare the darker side of life in this suburb, where a huge tract-house development was built among bean fields in the 1950s for workers in the fledgling aerospace industry.

This is a predominantly white community of 73,500 where virtually every block has its own baseball diamond or gridiron, where the boys are athletes and girls cheerleaders from the age of 6 or 7. Most fathers are part-time coaches and mothers are "team moms."

But these days, the '50s suburb is plagued with '90s problems.

Many members of the Spur Posse, which counts 20 to 30 boys as members and is named for the San Antonio Spurs professional basketball team, come from families shaken by divorce or financial crisis.

Several have been arrested or are under investigation for accusations of burglary, assault, intimidation of witnesses and other

crimes. The sexual charges stemmed from a meeting at school, when the sheriff's department invited 22 families with boys in the Spur Posse to come and discuss what their children were up to. Seven parents came. One said rapes had been committed.

When sexual-abuse investigators began looking into the matter, they discovered that one complaint had already been filed, by a girl whose father, a former police officer,

"They pass out condoms... But they don't teach us any rules."

Eric Richardson, 17

discovered she had had an abortion. The girl told her father she had been forced to have sex with several boys.

Other girls were interviewed, and six more told similar stories.

Many of the boys have acknowledged having had sex with scores of under-age girls as part of a competition. But the girls were willing participants, the boys said, and were known throughout the school as "sluts."

"We didn't do nothing wrong 'cause it's not illegal to hook up," said Billy Shehan, 19, using the local slang for sexual intercourse, which he says he has had 66 times, making him the group's top scorer.

In fact, sexual intercourse with a minor is a

felony, even if the girl consents. But it is rarely prosecuted, and the Los Angeles district attorney, upon releasing most of the boys, said it was a "social" issue "better left to churches, schools and parents."

A few of the Spurs' parents are downright boastful about their sons. Take Don Belman, a salesman, who graduated from Lakewood High in 1963, married a hometown girl and then resigned — he is experimenting with a third economy minister, while inflation continues unchecked at 28 percent a month.

Every evening on radio and television monarchists appeal to Brazilians: "Vote for the king."

She said she told Billy, "No means no, no matter how far you've progressed." Billy says he recalls no such conversation.

Mrs. Shehan, a secretary, added that she knew Billy was sexually active from the time he was 14 and stocked his room with "rubbers from the Price Club."

Now, she said, her confidence in her parenting skills was shaken. "What should I have done differently?" she asked.

There are also gradations of opinion among the 4,000 students at Lakewood High.

A few students said they were troubled by the boys' behavior, but they would discuss it only anonymously because they feared retaliation or wanted to stay in favor with the in-crowd.

"They're like bullies," said a tiny 10th-grade girl, who was waiting her turn at cheerleading tryouts. "They say stuff like, 'Oh, come on, I'm in love.' They pretend to be real sweet and then they tell everybody afterward and give out her phone number. Sometimes a bunch of them even go and take turns."

But far more students defended the Spurs and said their accusers were promiscuous girls who got what they asked for.

"These girls were all willing; they even bragged about it," said an 11th grader, wearing red and white hair ribbons and tissue-paper pom-poms. "I know one girl who did every Spur, and she was proud of it. I'm not saying the boys are perfect angels. They take advantage of girls and treat them like crap in the morning, but they didn't rape anyone."

Other parents are more bewildered than boastful.

Joyce Shehan, for instance, said she was mortified that her son Billy, not among those arrested, bragged of leading the Spurs in conquests. "It was like somebody kicked me in the stomach when I saw his face talking on television," Mrs. Shehan said.

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Style



Clothes to live in — some of the leading current and past influences in the American fashion world: From left, Calvin Klein, Halston, Eleanor Lambert, Marc Jacobs (top), Bill Blass, Donna Karan and Oscar de la Renta.

Seventh Avenue Celebrates 50 Years of Life Beyond Paris

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — American fashion is celebrating a golden jubilee this week. It is 50 years since Seventh Avenue designers crept out of the Parisian closet and started to develop a style and status of their own. A party at Tiffany on Tuesday will fête the rite of passage and Fashion Week's founding mother Eleanor Lambert.

"I only feel that it was partly my doing. I feel embarrassed taking all these bows," says Lambert, who turns 90 this year, but shows no sign of giving up her mission to promote American fashion. She spells out its success.

"It's the sense of modernity it has brought to world fashion and the connection with living," she says. "European fashion has always made a clear distinction between clothes for rich and poor. American fashion is more democratic. And not being a remote or grandiose thing, it creates clothes to live in."

This fall/winter season could be New York's fashion moment. In Europe, the economic climate is bleak and the focus at the March Paris collections was on the iconic, classic, avant-garde and on grungy looks that have left most women bewildered. In New York, where Seventh Ave-

nu always puts the customer first, there is a feeling of optimism and renewal, inspired by the new administration. The growing confidence of New York fashion is shown by the grouping of shows which were once scattered around town. In what could be a symbolic role reversal, tents will be erected behind New York's Public Library for the next showings in November — just at the moment that Paris folds its circus tents.

Bill Blass opened fashion week Monday with a collection that he described as "softer and prettier," although he admits that, like most designers, he is "scared about what I am doing on top" but "in something of a dilemma" about skirts, since customers reject drooping hemlines. He sees the empowerment of women as integral to American fashion.

"Women in America dress to please themselves and that is a huge factor," he says. "Then the wealth in this country is controlled by women. And there are more rich kids now!"

From his perspective as an uptown designer, Blass notes the constants — the vastness of the country with its different climates and the perennial need for evening clothes. The greatest change in his fashion lifetime has been in the status of designers who were formerly just tools of manufacturers. Blass remembers Norman Norell going "religiously" to Balenciaga and Dior each season, until the system of buying

Paris toiles, or cloth patterns, faded away in the 1960s.

Blass met Lambert in 1962 when she started to promote him — for free. "Ever since I started in business, Eleanor always had undying enthusiasm for American fashion, always believed in it and had a concept of what could be done," he says. "When I was simply an employee designer, she believed strongly that the designer was important. The great change occurred when designers became owners of their own houses. Before that we were only employees."

This is also a role reversal with Europe, where designers, since the spate of takeovers in the 1980s, increasingly find themselves hired, and even fired, by a financial conglomerate.

DONNA Karan has built a fashion empire in just eight years, on the principle of giving women clothes that are as flexible and work as hard as they do. She gave a reception in her penthouse showroom Sunday — all fat wax candles, slim-line food and a ghostly view of foggy Manhattan.

"In New York fashion, the tightrope we walk is taking the customer towards evolution, but keeping a base of reality," she said. "In Europe, designers can get stuck in the moment of the show as a statement. Here, everything that comes down the runway is reality, not based on fantasy." Karan, who was wearing her much-

copied ruffled and fluid poet's blouse, with wide black pants and a crocheted beret, says that she is expanding her European business. Like Calvin Klein, who showed his secondary CK line Monday, Karan is putting her DKNY lower-priced line on the runway Tuesday, before the main line Friday.

New York's fashion week was kicked off by Fernando Sanchez, who celebrated Sunday 20 years of his collection of upscale home wear. A celebrity audience, including Paloma Picasso and designer Carolina Herrera with her student daughter, watched feathers (ostrich and marabou) fluffed round the body and fancy mimics of Naomi Campbell, and musty-male models with every ripple outlined by high-waisted stretch-welvet pants. Behind the theatrics (Silver Screen robes in lilac and sweet pea-pink) was modern luxury: bathrobes and kimonos in cashmere or striped silk in quiet colors from beige through gray and black. Daniel de la Falaise (in Noel Coward dressing robe and nonchalant cigarette) and sister Lucie were the star turn.

How did New York style grow? The seeds of America-first fashion were sown in the 1940s when World War II cut designers off from Paris and brought back home Mainbocher — an American designer who established himself in Paris 50 years before Oscar de la Renta took over as designer for the French house of Balmain.

Lambert also cites the importance of Claire McCardell who "introduced simple clothes," admits Lambert, saying that customers often accept more readily the "ricochet of ideas to Europe and back."

The real test of American fashion power may not be on the runways this week, but Monday night's Oscars. The ceremony had recently been hijacked by European designers — notably Giorgio Armani, Valentino and Gianni Versace — who have used the stars and the one billion worldwide television audience to promote their images. This season, New York's designers are back in the act. Calvin Klein wooed and won Miranda Richardson. Donna Karan suggested the poet's blouse to Lizzy Minelli, who last season chose Karan's cut-away-shoulders dress — a style later worn by Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Once Hollywood recognizes that the fashion force is on Seventh Avenue as much as Europe, New York fashion can relish its golden moment.

But New York fashion also has its casualties. Marc Jacobs had a powerful critical success as designer at Perry Ellis but the company abruptly closed the design division this year. Jacobs was in Europe for the collections and is putting together a financial package to enable him to work, as he has before, under his own label. He is proof that American fashion's strengths are its weaknesses: since the market is consumer-led, it is tough for new designers to start up or established ones to go anywhere near the creative edge.

"There is a lack of response from the public," admits Lambert, saying that customers often accept more readily the "ricochet of ideas to Europe and back."

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STYLE MAKERS



Packaging
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — There was a time, not long ago, when you could expect a gift to come wrapped in fine paper tied with a tassel, hinting of a special occasion or at least a special person. Lately, that vision seems threatened by a creeping fashion. Could it be grunge?

You'll know it by its package: Corrugated cardboard held together with dried palm fronds is the hallmark of this anti-chic. Twigs, long-dead vines, splintery crates and unstained wood boxes are close cousins. You'll find them in catalogues and stores, where optimistic marketers use labels like "natural" and "environmental." What's inside is almost beside the point.

Just a year ago, glittery folds of metallic mesh lit up the merchants' eyes. Now, humble brown mailing tubes hold the promise of quick profit. Store buyers, perusing the United States' gifts-to-be at the International Gift Show in New York found a multitude of prod-

ucts swaddled in recycled paper and dolled up in cardboard.

An award for best new product at the trendsetting Accent on Design section went to Anne and Frank Vigneri, pioneers in the elegant mesh movement. This time, their design was for a plain soap bar and cone-shaped wood holder, called Holy Soap. It was packaged in a cardboard canister.

A stationary designer from Quebec, Hédine Mévilier of Les Ateliers du Châli Bleu, went a step beyond, turning the cardboard wrapping into the present itself. She created a photo frame from a piece of packing box by ripping off the paper facing, cutting a hole for the photo, then dabbing the exposed cardboard ridges with forest-green paint. It worked, in a grunge sort of way.

Bowing to the pressure, Perin-Mowen, a maker of hand-rolled beeswax candles, has taken to wrapping its long, elegant boxes in a layer of corrugated cardboard. "It's a gift," explained owner Jane Perin. "These days, this says 'gift.'"

At its best, the new style is rooted in the search for simplicity that followed the Age of Excess. "Natu-

ral materials and honest craftsmanship transform handworking objects of daily living into useful works of art," trumpets the Hold Everything catalogue.

The same message was being put out in Milan last spring, so it is not surprising that one of the most stylish examples comes from Italy. Pictured in the Chambers catalogue, it is a beechwood hamper with a hinged top and leather finger pull. The container is said to be smooth enough to hold delicate lingerie. Smaller sizes come with copper liners and would be perfect for popcorn.

For honesty in a natural product, it is difficult to match the birch-bark baskets made by the Ojibwe Indians of northern Minnesota. The tribe's works, carried in the Orvis and Hold Everything cata-

logues, have been marketed through Lady Slipper Designs, a private, not-for-profit corporation, for 20 years.

Another type of container, this time with a western feel, is being sold by Mottura, a San Francisco company. It is made of pine and imported from China. (Mottura was quick to exploit the trend toward nature by launching a collection of soap cubes, each named after an aspect of nature, several years ago. The company has just added minuscule in Grass, Ice and Heaven scents.)

A risk-free approach to the look might be to change a few drawer and door pulls. Modern Hardware also sells brass "pebble" and "rock" knobs.

Of course, with any trend, there is usually a counterpunch. The other product award winner at Accent on Design was Archipelago, a New York maker of elegant linen napkins and pillows strewn with covered buttons, bows and ribbon rosettes.

Designer Nina Ramsey has incorporated the ubiquitous raffia in some packages, but hers is synthetic to be washable. Two other New York artists, Maria Nortman and Adam Scott, are selling clay cactus-pose hand-painted with berries and cherubs in the now-forbidden gold. And William Harvey, a New York designer whose gold-painted objects have enjoyed wide appeal, still makes a fanciful croak track topped with a yellow gold sun face.

But Harvey is trying to get beyond it and has been experimenting with a pickled maple version topped with a white gold face. "For four years, I've seen nothing but gold leaf," he said. "It looks a little dated."

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Herald International Tribune

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Prudent Government

In politics, it is easy to lose track of the big things, and something big has happened since the beginning of this year.

Health care. A few years ago, it seemed politically impossible to pass coverage for the uninsured.

National service. Mr. Clinton is putting together a serious, well-financed proposal. As a result, educational and voluntary institutions around the country have begun arguing about what sorts of volunteerism can make a difference.

Gun control. Not just in Washington but around the country, the National Rifle Association is losing its grip on politicians.

The environment. The Bush administration was split asunder, with the Environmental Protection Agency often at war with the Office of Management and Budget.

What accounts for all this? The long recession, in part. Symbolic issues matter less when your job is on the line.

But one thing has not changed. It is still easier to raise the tough questions than it is to find the right answers to those questions.

Anti-IRA Dubliners

On Saturday, March 20, just before Mother's Day in Britain, Irish Republican Army killers planted a bomb in a shopping center in Warrington, on the Mersey River near Liverpool.

children and injure 50 people in a crowded shopping center. It is no less repellent for Protestant gunmen to play God by slaughtering still more civilians.

Doctors at the Capitol

Doctors by the hundreds were anxiously working the congressional office buildings last week, hoping to stamp out any thought of price controls on their fees.

Doctors are identified, the competitive pressure in the system ought to help push them back into line. If not, other sanctions may be needed for those specific offenders.

Other Comment

Separate Germany and France. Whatever the final outcome of the jockeying for power (in France), it will present a critical challenge, as well as a rare opportunity for political leaders and diplomats in London, Washington and Bonn.

Yet they have also vied in the intensity of their anti-American rhetoric, ignoring the trans-Atlantic bond on which German policy has been based.

What Is a 'Europe' Worth That Won't Help Bosnia?

By Anthony Lewis

OXFORD, England — The dream of a united Europe, powerful contributor in a better world, is dead.

The Community survives, but it is a soulless creature, its bureaucrats set standards for the huterat content of ice cream.

It is hard for those of us who have long believed in European unity to accept what has happened. The vision seemed so close to realization.

A European Reverie: Suppose the British Grew Serious Again

By William Pfaff

LONDON — Britain continues to be distracted and divided by the famous question of whether it is an island.

The latter have a far better historical case than the former, but they lost the political battles that led up to Britain's membership in the Community.

servants involved in the Community have always thought of career advancement in terms of their home countries.

The contrast one inevitably draws is with the creation of the United States. The framers who met at Philadelphia in 1787 also planned a federal system, with much power remaining in the separate states.

Of course Jean Monnet and those who followed him faced great obstacles to union: ancient countries with their different languages and cultures, their mutual suspicions, their history of conflicts.

James Madison and Alexander Hamilton planned merely to end the barriers at state borders that were hobbling commerce.



the constitution did begin the essential process of making Americans think nationally.

Those who worked for a United Europe hoped that it would arrive eventually at a stage where it commanded the allegiance of all Europeans.

It might have been different if the British, who have such a talent for statecraft and diplomacy, had embraced the European idea from the start.

In John Major, Britain today has a prime minister with all the dynamism of a damp sock.

House of Commons to ratify the Maastricht treaty, the charter for the next stage of economic unification in the Community.

Even a resourceful politician would be hard-pressed to arouse public enthusiasm for a European Community that could not bring itself to say no to Nazi-like aggression in Bosnia.

A leading French intellectual, André Glucksmann, said last month of the Serbian aggression: "Even a tiny gesture showing the will to use force could have stopped war and saved many lives."

Peacekeeping: The Case for German Isolation Is Full of Holes

By William S. Cohen

The writer is a U.S. senator from Maine.

WASHINGTON — Within months of regaining the reins of its destiny, Germany began exercising new international political influence.

While it has contributed to UN peacekeeping efforts financially and occasionally with military personnel for humanitarian functions, Germany has refused, despite its economic and military resources, to participate more actively in these endeavors.

year also declared its intent to support international peacekeeping operations — at a meeting over which Germany presided.

This hesitation was understandable so long as Germany was a divided nation lacking full sovereignty and in the first decades after the war, still coming to grips with the Nazi era.

To their credit, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Defense Minister Volker Riehe and other prominent German political figures have worked to enable their nation to meet its responsibilities.

Old Russia Has Many Miles to Walk

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — The urge to treat the struggle between Boris Yeltsin and the Russian parliament as an American crisis is irresistible.

One and all, the visitors to post-Communist Russia talk with awe, as I did after a brief visit in 1991, with a sinking feeling, Russia wears the deep scars of 70 years of stifling Communist misrule.

Maybe it is idle to expect a leader with his back to the wall to be fastidious about procedure. But "democracy," at least as Westerners understand it, is above all characterized by procedural rules, habitually and rigorously observed.

The best that can be said for President Yeltsin is that even if his actions are questionable, his opponents lack even the shadow of democratic legitimacy.

The parliament, which gave him emergency economic powers and then jerked them back when the going got tough, was elected when Russia was still a one-party Communist state.

As President Yeltsin's chief sponsor, the United States is in a jam. President Bill Clinton probably feels he has no choice but to stay in Mr. Yeltsin's corner.

Much as Americans might wish it otherwise, the future of that great land lies in Moscow.

ment of its international responsibilities, he and Defense Minister Riehe have sought to further define the Federal Republic's constitutional policy through both public debate and practice.

While these efforts are to be commended, it is intolerable that many Germans, particularly in the political opposition, argue that even if the constitution is amended, Germany's history will preclude its full participation in international military operations.

Some opposition leaders even maintain that German troops cannot be sent anywhere that was overrun or occupied by German forces during World War II — an area extending from the Atlantic to the Caucasus, from Northern Africa to the Arctic Circle.

Progress, the chancellor has proposed a constitutional amendment to build the political consensus needed for German participation in efforts to maintain and restore international peace and security.

One cannot accept the argument that past events, despite as they might have been, hind nations and their leaders in perpetuity. One of the principal reasons war has returned to the Balkans is that leaders there insist

on dredging up old grievances and justifying the digging of fresh graves.

Germany, whose citizens have forthrightly grappled with the aggression and atrocities of the Nazi era and who have built a solidly democratic state, should not now invoke the past to prevent it from helping to make and keep peace.

Statements by German opposition leaders that the nation's military can be trusted but Germany's political leaders cannot, and that the world "should beware of a Germany that is all too willing to change its stance on this issue," must be seen for what they are: efforts to avoid international responsibility and gain domestic political advantage.

Similarly, claims that the world community does not want Germany to fulfill its security obligations mischaracterize international opinion in an effort to manipulate the German constitutional debate.

The end of the Cold War and the collapse of communism are unleashing powerful forces that, despite the best efforts to manage them, have led and will continue to lead to conflicts in Europe and elsewhere.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: A Royal Cause

LONDON — In obedience with the wish of King Humbert of Italy, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of His Majesty and Queen Margaret is to be celebrated in England by the foundation of a benevolent institution for the instruction of Italian boys and girls in the various trades for which they may be most fitted, thus rescuing them from the streets in various towns of the United Kingdom.

1918: Worshippers Killed

PARIS — After a few days' respite Paris was yesterday (March 29) again bombed by the German long-range gun. At 4:33 P.M., a shell struck an old church which was filled with Good Friday worshippers.

service had ended and people had already begun to file out, lingering in small groups, but many had remained to pray. Suddenly the left side of the nave and the enormous blocks of stone of the edifice wall collapsed with the result that 75 persons were killed and 90 injured.

1943: Rommel Retreats

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA — [From our New York edition:] Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and his surviving troops were in retreat tonight (March 29) from the fallen Mareth line, and as retreat path into a perilous gauntlet Allied washups slipped close inshore area, 20 miles north of the abandoned fortifications. Extreme pressure from a flanking column of the British 8th Army, which had advanced along the coast, forced the Nazi marshal and the troops he had left to leave the devil's caldron which was the Mareth line.

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NYSE

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	52 Week High	Low	Last	Change
120	115	IBM	4.00	3.6%	12.5	120	115	118.50	+0.50
100	95	Microsoft	0.00	0.0%	15.0	100	95	98.00	+3.00
80	75	Apple	0.00	0.0%	18.0	80	75	77.00	+2.00
60	55	Oracle	0.00	0.0%	20.0	60	55	56.00	+1.00
40	35	Amazon	0.00	0.0%	25.0	40	35	36.00	+1.00
20	15	Google	0.00	0.0%	30.0	20	15	16.00	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	52 Week High	Low	Last	Change
150	140	AT&T	0.50	0.3%	10.0	150	140	145.00	+5.00
120	110	Verizon	0.00	0.0%	12.0	120	110	115.00	+5.00
100	90	WorldCom	0.00	0.0%	15.0	100	90	95.00	+5.00
80	70	Sprint	0.00	0.0%	18.0	80	70	75.00	+5.00
60	50	Qwest	0.00	0.0%	20.0	60	50	55.00	+5.00

TRADE: U.S. and EC Defuse Dispute, for Now

(Continued from page 1)

forward "constructive" proposals to open up trade in public procurement and telecommunications. But he said the proposal was "not obviously acceptable in its present form" and that it would be difficult to settle the issue by April 19, when Sir Leon is due in Washington for two days of talks.

In the absence of an agreement or "significant progress" by April 19 or 20, Mr. Kantor indicated, the United States probably would go ahead with sanctions and the Community would keep its protective trade provision in force against American companies. Mr. Kantor said later that if those talks do not produce a solution, the United States "will be forced" to invoke trade sanctions.

That provision, Article 29 of the Community's utilities directive that took effect Jan. 1, gives EC bidders a 3 percent price preference over outsiders and allows purchasers to reject any non-EC bid that does not include 50 percent local content.

"Article 29 is clearly discriminatory," Mr. Kantor said, claiming that it reinforced de facto EC protectionism, especially in telecommunications and power-generating equipment.

EC officials say the utilities directive opened up tens of billions of dollars worth of public contracts to competitive bidding from American and other foreign companies that had no been among the potential bidders before Sir Leon also has described Article 29 as a bargaining chip that he might trade away if the United States would drop various "Buy American" provisions in its federal, state and local laws. Both sides declined to discuss the proposal.

But EC sources indicated that in exchange for not applying Article 29 to American companies, the Community was seeking a firm commitment from Washington to give EC companies access to federal, state and local contracts in the areas of transportation, energy, water and telecommunications.

One EC source estimated the chance of a deal as 50-50 and questioned whether Washington would be able to make solid promises of access to state and local contracts in just three weeks. "There has to be a lot of political will involved," this source said.

On the Uruguay Round, Mr. Kantor said lower-level meetings would be held on trade in agriculture, industrial products and services, with reports to be made to senior officials at the talks on April 19 and 20.

Pact Eludes EC and Japan

EC officials said they hoped to conclude negotiations to set levels for Japanese car exports to the Community in talks that began Monday, news agencies reported from Tokyo, but the two sides did not appear to be near an agreement.

The EC and Japan are negotiating how many cars Japan can sell in Europe this year under a 1991 agreement to limit Japanese auto exports. No agreed level has been reached because the two sides differ in their predictions of how much the European market will shrink.

But Martin Ghangemann, the EC's vice president, said at a meeting of the European Business Council in Tokyo, "Our figures are closer to reality than those of our Japanese partners."

(AP, AFP)

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100	95	Alcoa	0.00	0.0%	15.0	100	95	96.00	+1.00
80	75	Alumina	0.00	0.0%	18.0	80	75	76.00	+1.00
60	55	Aluminum	0.00	0.0%	20.0	60	55	56.00	+1.00
40	35	Aluminum	0.00	0.0%	25.0	40	35	36.00	+1.00
20	15	Aluminum	0.00	0.0%	30.0	20	15	16.00	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	52 Week High	Low	Last	Change
150	140	AT&T	0.50	0.3%	10.0	150	140	145.00	+5.00
120	110	Verizon	0.00	0.0%	12.0	120	110	115.00	+5.00
100	90	WorldCom	0.00	0.0%	15.0	100	90	95.00	+5.00
80	70	Sprint	0.00	0.0%	18.0	80	70	75.00	+5.00
60	50	Qwest	0.00	0.0%	20.0	60	50	55.00	+5.00

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MARKET DIARY

Bond-Market Rise Outshines Stocks

NEW YORK — Wall Street stocks rose modestly on Monday, while bond prices took off late in the session, paving some of last week's sharp losses.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 15.12 points, to 3,455.10. Gainers outpaced losers by a 4-to-3 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

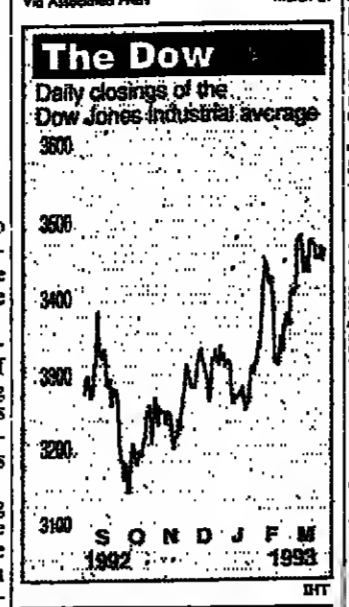


Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists NYSE Most Active stocks including IBM, Microsoft, and Intel.

Dow Jones Averages

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists Dow Jones Industrial, Dow Jones Industrial, and Composite.

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Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists S&P 500, S&P 400, and S&P 600.

NYSE Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists NYSE Composite, NYSE Industrial, NYSE Utility, NYSE Finance.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists NASDAQ Composite, NASDAQ Industrial, NASDAQ Utility, NASDAQ Finance.

AMEX Stock Index

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists AMEX Composite, AMEX Industrial, AMEX Utility, AMEX Finance.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists Dow Jones 30 Year, Dow Jones 10 Year, Dow Jones 5 Year.

Market Sales

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists NYSE 3 a.m. volume, NYSE 9 a.m. volume, NYSE 3 p.m. volume.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table with columns: Buy, Sell, Short. Lists NYSE odd-lot trading statistics.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Strike, Price, Bid, Ask, Pct. Lists S&P 100 index options.

Amex Diary

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists Amex Diary statistics.

Previous NASDAQ Diary

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists Previous NASDAQ Diary statistics.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Change. Lists European futures contracts.

Food

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Change. Lists food futures contracts.

Metals

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Change. Lists metal futures contracts.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Prev. Close, Change. Lists stock index futures contracts.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Prev. Close, Change. Lists spot commodity prices.

Financial

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Prev. Close, Change. Lists financial futures contracts.

U.S. FUTURES

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Change. Lists U.S. futures contracts.

Grains

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Change. Lists grain futures contracts.

Metals

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Change. Lists metal futures contracts.

Livestock

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Change. Lists livestock futures contracts.

Financial

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Prev. Close, Change. Lists financial futures contracts.

Incomes Edge Up, Spending Strong

WASHINGTON (AP) — Americans' personal income increased only modestly in February but their spending held strong during the month, the government said Monday.

Income rose 0.2 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$323 billion, following a gain of 0.5 percent in January and a strong 1 percent jump in December.

Spending, meanwhile, increased 0.6 percent in February, to a seasonal rate of \$326 billion, following gains of 0.3 percent in January and of 0.9 percent in December.

In another economic report, the department said sales of new homes rebounded 4.6 percent in February to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 595,000 units, after a sharp 12.7 percent decline in January, the worst in a decade.

Bombing Claims Put at \$510 Million

NEW YORK (Reuters) — The bomb blast that killed six people and sent thousands groping down smoke-filled stairways at New York's World Trade Center will cost insurers more than half a billion dollars, a U.S. insurance group said Monday.

In a preliminary estimate of property and casualty claims stemming from the Feb. 26 blast, a division of the American Insurance Services Group said insurers were expected to pay \$510 million to victims of the explosion and fire.

The trade group's property-claims services said its estimate encompassed insured damage to the structure of the twin-towered financial complex itself and covered business and personal property lost by tenants and their employees.

It also includes claims for lost business income and extra expenses incurred from disruptions of the operations of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which owns the landmark complex, and other business tenants.

Judge Lets Murdoch Run the Post

NEW YORK (Reuters) — A bankruptcy judge breathed new life into the ailing New York Post on Monday by granting Rupert Murdoch temporary control of the America's oldest continuously publishing daily.

The Post is out of money and could have been closed on Monday afternoon without the ruling placing Mr. Murdoch at the helm.

Judge Francis Conrad said that he would sign a conditional order on Monday afternoon transferring control of the Post to Mr. Murdoch from the real estate developer Abraham Hirschfeld.

"There is no better man than Rupert Murdoch to clean up the Post," said Mr. Hirschfeld at the end of the hearing. "God bless Rupert Murdoch."

For the Record

General Motors Corp. is delaying the closing of its Scarborough, Ontario, assembly plant by at least two months because of an increase in orders for the Chevrolet and GMC vans made there, Ward's Automotive Reports said Monday.

Toys 'R Us Inc. said Monday it had decided to roll out its Books 'R Us program with Western Publishing Group Inc.

Weekend Box Office

LOS ANGELES — "Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles III" dominated the U.S. box office for the second straight week with a gross of \$7 million over the weekend. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

Table with columns: Rank, Title, Gross, Weeks. Lists top weekend box office titles.

FRANC: A Boost From Balladur

(Continued from first finance page) that the European Monetary System be preserved, and that maintaining the franc's level against the mark was essential in this effort.

"People who had been speculating against the French franc in the past few weeks have given up and decided to unwind their positions," a trader at Societe Generale said.

German institutions and, to a lesser degree, Scandinavian ones, have been selling the marks they had bought with borrowed French francs in the hope of a devaluation of the French currency.

In Frankfurt, traders talked of covert Bundesbank action to the foreign-exchange markets to support the franc. This had a snowball effect, as the Bundesbank's move scared investors who had sold francs earlier in the day into buying them back to limit their losses.

Late in the session the franc was trading at 3,394.8 per mark, virtually one centime up from 3,402.00 per mark in late European trading Friday.

The franc moved further away from its official floor in the exchange-rate mechanism of 3,430.5 francs per mark.

Central bank parties on Sunday scored a landslide victory against the Socialist government.

Mr. Balladur replaced Pierre Bregovoy, a Socialist. Mr. Balladur is a top aide to Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader.

"Investors are confident in Balladur's policies," said Laurent Elkrief, a trader at Finagust.

"When he was finance minister in 1986-88 he was very much one of the main architects of the strong franc policy," said David Thwaites, economist at Credit Lyonnais.

Mr. Balladur is seen as one of the most pro-European leader within the Gaullist party, the RPR, thus one of the most committed to the franc's existing parities within the exchange-rate mechanism.

The main reason for investors to have gone short of the franc before the general election was fear the new government might want to cut interest rates to revive the economy, regardless of what happens to the franc.

The dollar weakened against most currencies, including the franc.

The U.S. currency closed at 5,517.00 francs in New York, down from 5,534.00 on Friday. It was at 1,626.00 DM, down from 1,635.00 DM, and at 1,530 Swiss francs, down from 1,513.30 francs.

The dollar rose to \$1.4913 from \$1.4870.

The dollar rose to 116.855 yen from 116.545. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

OPEC Plans Meeting in April

MANAMA, Bahrain — Ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries expect to meet in Oman next month but do not appear to be planning any new OPEC agreement setting lower production limits.

A spokesman at OPEC headquarters in Vienna said Monday the Ministerial Monitoring Committee, which comprises all 12 members, would hold an informal session on April 12 in Muscat, the Omani capital.

The ministers had already planned to be in Muscat for an April 13 meeting with non-OPEC ministers, grouped in the Independent Petroleum Exporting Countries, which is likely to focus on how to respond to proposed Western energy taxes.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agencies France Presse March 29

Large table listing world stock markets with columns for market name, index, high, low, last, change. Includes Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Montreal, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, Zurich.

U.S. FUTURES

Agencies France Presse March 29

Table listing U.S. futures markets with columns for class, high, low, prev. close, change. Includes Grains, Metals, Livestock, Financial.

U.S. FUTURES

Agencies France Presse March 29

Table listing U.S. futures markets with columns for class, high, low, prev. close, change. Includes Grains, Metals, Livestock, Financial.

U.S. FUTURES

Agencies France Presse March 29

Table listing U.S. futures markets with columns for class, high, low, prev. close, change. Includes Grains, Metals, Livestock, Financial.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, containing text like 'Buy', 'Seek-Plan', 'Profit', 'RAMAN', 'WORLD', 'Sale'.

Sun to Buy 6 Hafnia Units

Deal Overrides Earlier Offer by Danish Rival

Copenhagen — Sun Alliance Group PLC, the British insurer, emerged Monday as the buyer of the banking, insurance, real estate and three other subsidiaries of Hafnia Holding of 1992 A/S in a 1.275 billion kroner (\$203.1 million) deal.

The friendly deal pre-empted the offer made last week by Baltica Holding A/S for Hafnia's insurance and banking units. Baltica had said its offer was made on condition that Hafnia did not find another buyer.

Hafnia said on Thursday that it expected Sun's Danish unit, Codan Forsikring A/S, to make a competing offer. That announcement came as Hafnia announced its insurance business had fallen below the legal minimum solvency limit, which requires capital equivalent to 4 percent of paid-up premiums.

Hafnia and Baltica are reeling from the collapse last year in the Nordic securities and real estate markets and from a series of failed financial-services takeovers. Seeking to create a Scandinavian insurance alliance with UNI Storebrand A/S of Sweden, Hafnia acquired a stake in Skandia AB of Norway. Skandia thwarted the bid, which left Hafnia holding a 14.8 percent stake in the Swedish insurer, whose stock fell sharply last year as a result of the Nordic problems. In August, Hafnia transferred its insurance and banking activities to Hafnia Holding of 1992, while keeping the debts in the former parent, Hafnia Holding A/S.

Among Hafnia's current problems are its 33.5 percent stake in Baltica Holding, which has been sliding in recent days. At the beginning of last week, Baltica traded at 195 kroner, but it fell to 57 on Thursday. The

Copenhagen stock market viewed the Sun bid as positive, however, and Baltica rose 8 kroner, to 60. Den Danske Bank, another large Baltica shareholder and a leading lender to it and Hafnia, formed 7 kroner, to 324, while Codan advanced 200, to 4,800. Hafnia shares are suspended.

Tangling the web of Nordic insurance ownership, Codan on Monday acquired Hafnia's 9 percent stake in Baltica Forsikring, the Baltica insurance subsidiary, which is to become independent of the holding company. A Hafnia spokesman said Hafnia did not sell its stake in Baltica Holding and that the insurance unit's stock was acquired from Hafnia Forsikring, one of the six units to be acquired by Codan.

Codan is also purchasing Hafnia Bank A/S, Hafnia Service A/S, Hafnia Administration A/S, Hafnia Ejendomme A/S and Risk Research Captive Services A/S, Sun said from London. The purchase does not include Hafnia's British units.

Sun said Hafnia was the second-largest insurer in Denmark, with 12 percent of the country's direct general business and 8 percent of its life business. Baltica is the largest Danish insurer. The combined operations of Codan and Hafnia will constitute the largest general business insurer in Denmark, and it would have about 12 percent of the life-insurance market, Sun said.

The Hafnia purchase will be paid for out of Sun's existing surplus assets, the British company said. In a statement, Sun said, "The acquisition is consistent with our long-term strategy to build a bigger base in Continental Europe." (APX, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Eurotunnel Previews in Cost Case

LONDON — Eurotunnel PLC, operator of the cross-Channel rail link, said Monday that it had won an important ruling in a dispute with the British-French construction group TransManche Link.

An arbitration panel of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris denied the construction concern's request for a flat-rate increase in payments to cover unexpected costs. Eurotunnel said the decision would save it hundreds of millions of pounds on the undersea project to link British and French rail traffic.

Instead, the grouping of five French and five British construction companies must document all claims for additional payments on an individual basis, the panel ruled.

In March 1992 a committee made a ruling that was generally favorable to TransManche Link and urged Eurotunnel to make some payments.

Eurotunnel then took the case to the International Chamber of Commerce. The panel in September 1992 rejected the principle of interim payments, and in its ruling Thursday it rejected the overall presentation of the claim by TransManche Link.

Eurotunnel said the bill for the work involved in the dispute should be £720 million (\$1.07 billion), at 1985 prices; TransManche was claiming £1.4 billion. (Reuters, AFP)

Euro Disney to Raise Summer Ticket Prices

PARIS — Euro Disney SCA said Monday it would raise summer entrance fees at its Paris-area theme park and take other measures to try to smooth out big seasonal swings in its visitor traffic.

To offset the fee increase, the company plans more flexible pricing for meals and hotels and reduced admission on summer evenings.

Euro Disney also said it now expects to have attracted a total of 11 million visitors to the park by the last week of April. That would be about two weeks after its original target date for reaching that number — April 12, the first anniversary of the park's opening — but earlier than most analysts had been predicting recently.

Milder March weather and ticket-price reductions this winter that increased its number of French visitors were credited with helping attendance.

Euro Disney said entrance fees would be raised by 25 francs, to 250 francs (\$44.95) for adults and 175 francs for children, beginning June 12, but that lower prices would return after the summer season. In addition, during the summer when the park is open until 11 P.M., adults arriving after 5 P.M. will pay 150 francs, and children will pay 100 francs.

The higher price will also apply during the Christmas season, Euro Disney said, but lower prices will be reintroduced at slower times.

Long lines at the theme park 20 miles (32 kilometers) east of Paris also should be reduced as the park adds six new rides or attractions this summer, analysts said.

An analyst at Paribas Capital Markets, Nigel Reed, called the stronger recent attendance at the park "good news," but said that total revenue might actually be down because of the discounts offered and the number of visitors not staying in hotels.

Others said the improved attendance indicated the park was gaining acceptance among an initially skeptical French public. But Euro Disney still expects a loss for the year ending in September.

Some analysts have forecast a loss of as much as 1 billion francs in the previous financial year. The company said it would release more detailed financial information at the end of April. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Index	Value	Change
DAX	2,812.40	+10.20
FTSE 100	2,812.40	+10.20
Nikkei 225	10,120.00	+100.00
Hong Kong	10,120.00	+100.00
S&P 500	10,120.00	+100.00
London	10,120.00	+100.00
Paris	10,120.00	+100.00
Frankfurt	10,120.00	+100.00
Amsterdam	10,120.00	+100.00
Stockholm	10,120.00	+100.00
Copenhagen	10,120.00	+100.00
Oslo	10,120.00	+100.00
Warsaw	10,120.00	+100.00
Budapest	10,120.00	+100.00
Prague	10,120.00	+100.00
Bratislava	10,120.00	+100.00
Vienna	10,120.00	+100.00
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Geneva	10,120.00	+100.00
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Italy	10,120.00	+100.00
Germany	10,120.00	+100.00
France	10,120.00	+100.00
UK	10,120.00	+100.00
US	10,120.00	+100.00
Japan	10,120.00	+100.00
Australia	10,120.00	+100.00
New Zealand	10,120.00	+100.00
South Africa	10,120.00	+100.00
India	10,120.00	+100.00
China	10,120.00	+100.00
South Korea	10,120.00	+100.00
Taiwan	10,120.00	+100.00
Hong Kong	10,120.00	+100.00
Singapore	10,120.00	+100.00
Malaysia	10,120.00	+100.00
Indonesia	10,120.00	+100.00
Philippines	10,120.00	+100.00
Thailand	10,120.00	+100.00
Vietnam	10,120.00	+100.00
Laos	10,120.00	+100.00
Cambodia	10,120.00	+100.00
Myanmar	10,120.00	+100.00
Burma	10,120.00	+100.00
Sri Lanka	10,120.00	+100.00
Maldives	10,120.00	+100.00
Moldova	10,120.00	+100.00
Romania	10,120.00	+100.00
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Bosnia	10,120.00	+100.00
Herzegovina	10,120.00	+100.00
Montenegro	10,120.00	+100.00
North Macedonia	10,120.00	+100.00
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Montenegro	10,120.00	+100.00
North Macedonia	10,120.00	+100.00
Slovenia	10,120.00	+100.00
Albania	10,120.00	+

SPORTS BOXING

Dream Turns Nightmare as Boxer Fights for Life

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — The script for "Rocky" would have had to be revised for Sergei Artemiev, the 24-year-old Russian lightweight contender, lying in a hospital here for more than a week after undergoing a four-and-a-half-hour operation for a blood clot on the surface of his brain. He was the blond, bad guy in the black trunks from the Evil Empire who became the good guy and a crowd favorite.

Artemiev was one of the first Russians to turn professional, and had come to America three years ago dreaming of the kind of fame and fortune that would have been impossible at home. But on March 21 he was carried out of the ring on a stretcher following a fight against Carl Griffith in the arena of the Trump Taj Mahal.

Artemiev had been knocked down from furious combinations in the 10th round of a 12-rounder for the vacant U.S. Boxing Association title, had risen at the count of five and was bleeding from a deep cut under his right eye.

The crowd of about 2,000, about a third of capacity, had screamed: "Stop the fight, ref! What's the matter with you!"

Fight crowds, eager for what they regard as their money's worth, usually shout for a fight not to be stopped. This time, with Artemiev's blood staining the white ring canvas, it was different.

The referee, James Coudou, recalled that there was a spacey look in the Russian fighter's eyes that influenced him to halt the bout, in which Artemiev was ahead on one judge's card but trailing Griffith on the other two.

Who can know what Artemiev's eyes saw in that swirling, unfocused moment — perhaps the ring lights overhead illuminating the red gloves that had administered

the punishment, Griffith's red shorts, the empty red seats of the arena, his blood on his arms and red gloves and ring floor? It was a world bathed brightly in red.

Shortly after, on his stool in his corner, he lost consciousness.

Artemiev was soon in an ambulance, and then in a hospital.

It was only in the beginning that Artemiev was perceived as the cliché of a Cold War villain.

That was in 1990, when, at 21, lean and well-muscled at 5-foot-9 and 135 pounds (1.75 meters, 61 kilograms), he came to America from St. Petersburg to pursue his boxing dreams.

When he first stepped into rings in towns like Biloxi, Mississippi, and Butte, Montana, and Oklahoma City, he chanted, "U-S-A, U-S-A," had rung in his ears as his American-born opponents were introduced.

"But then you saw the crowds change their mind, and about halfway through the fight they started to cheer for him," said Tommy Gallagher, his trainer. "He liked to mix it up, a terrific banger. And he could take a punch. They loved him. He was a tough kid. He was on his way to becoming a superstar."

Gallagher, baldish now at 51 and with a pair of gold glove pendants around his neck, had spotted Artemiev in international competition in Greece. He persuaded him to come to America.

"He was a beast in the ring, but a pure gentleman out of it," said Gallagher, who runs his own gym in Queens, New York. "I've seen a lot of fighters who have talent but don't have an ounce of character. Not Sergei. He worked hard, he was kind. A sweetheart."

Artemiev subsequently fought and

won in bigger cities — Detroit and Philadelphia and Phoenix.

In the last year, on national television, he beat contenders: Kenny Baysmore, Bryant Paden. His record as a pro going into the fight with Griffith was 18-1-1, with 17 knockouts. Griffith, 23, was 25-2-2 with 11 KOs.

Artemiev met Griffith with the expectation of going on to a title fight with Miguel Angel Gonzalez, the World Boxing Council lightweight champion, on June 7 in Las Vegas.

Sergei Artemiev will never fight again. He will never realize those visions of gold and glory.

"We had been promised it by Bob Arum if we beat Griffith," said Gallagher. "We had been promised to fight the big-money guys."

Artemiev will never fight again. He will never realize those visions of gold and glory from the boxing ring. The \$10,000 he earned from the Griffith fight will be his last from that perilous game.

One of his doctors, William Pfeifer, said that while Artemiev had been taken out of the critical list, he remained in serious condition and heavily sedated.

"He's still not out of danger, but all the tests — including the CAT scan and the EEG — have been positive, and we feel

he has a good chance to recover," Pfeifer said. "He has the potential to lead a fully normal life. But I say potential. He was unconscious when he came in so we don't know what we started with. We'll have a better idea when he comes out of the coma." Pfeifer said he expected that to be "within days."

Artemiev may reach a new potential in medical terms, but he will have to find another way to do so in the land he had seen as a dream world.

He would have to find another way to build for his family that house in Phoenix, the warm place where the oranges he is so fond of grow.

The Russian fighter hoped one day to earn enough money to build a house for his wife and three-month-old son and for his brother and his wife and child, and his mother, whom he had only recently brought from Russia, and maybe any other relatives who needed a roof over their heads. These were the visions he held when he left St. Petersburg, with an amateur record of 176 victories and 20 defeats.

Artemiev was not only aggressive, said Gallagher, he was "intelligent, educated." Artemiev had taken law courses in Russia and planned one day to take up a career in law here. He had an ability to punch fast and to take a punch. And America, he reasoned, was the best place to exhibit those skills, and capitalize on them.

Belina, his wife of a year, had accompanied him from Russia and moved into their apartment in the Sheepshead Bay section of Brooklyn.

Now she sat in a hospital lobby with Gallagher, waiting for a Russian Orthodox priest to come. She had sought one out in New Jersey to say prayers for her husband at his bedside.

"Sergei, he just wanted to go" — she

motioned with her hand — "up, up."

"He did it," she said, speaking in broken English, "for him, but for us too. He wanted to move to Phoenix one day. He loved Phoenix. It is warm, and the oranges. He always talk about the oranges." She smiled, as her eyes moistened.

She had not been at the fight. She was at home, trying, she said, "not to think of the fight." She has never gone to any of his fights. "Scared," she said.

How did she feel about her husband's career as a fighter, then? "It was his life," she said. "It was what he wanted."

"When he was first brought into the hospital," Gallagher said, "I didn't think he'd have a shot to make it. After the operation I talked to one doctor who said 'Tom, this is a tough-and-go situation.'"

After the operation, the young boxer was chemically induced into a coma to keep him stabilized so the brain swelling could go down. Wednesday, the day Lina had planned to meet the priest, was the day her husband was to be brought out of the coma.

When the priest was late, she decided to go upstairs, where Artemiev lay, attached to a life support system, his head in a white bandage, like a hockey player. Eight black stitches had been sewn neatly under his right eye and were stark against his pale face. A photograph of him holding his son on his lap had been attached to one of the tubes to his right.

She was now at his side, reaching for his still fingers that poked out from under his white sheet. She held his hand, then she leaned closer, and whispered, "I'm here."

In a while, a young priest in glasses and a long pony tail carrying a bible and wearing a black cassock with a silver cross hanging from his neck, came in. Artemiev's wife greeted him. Together, they prayed beside the fighter.

Netherlands Ousts Spain in Davis Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BARCELONA — Mark Koevermans beat Sergi Bruguera of Spain in an epic five-set encounter to give the Netherlands a tense passage into the last night of the Davis Cup.

Koevermans was carried off the court on his teammates' shoulders after playing for more than four and a half hours and recovering from two sets behind for a stunning victory over Bruguera, who is ranked 16th in the world, on Sunday.

Earlier in the day, Paul Haarhuis had also fought back from two sets down to beat the top Spanish player, Carlos Costa, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 7-6, 6-3. Bruguera won the first set with ease and took the second after a tiebreaker. But he saw victory slip away as Koevermans, ranked 155th in the world, found his rhythm to break serve in the next three sets to win 3-6, 6-7, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

On Saturday, Spain had gone ahead when Emilio Sanchez and Sergio Casal defeated Haarhuis and Jacco Eltingh in the doubles, 6-3, 6-4, 5-7, 5-7. On Friday, Haarhuis had defeated Bruguera, 6-3, 4-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, and Costa was a four-set winner over Koevermans, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

The Dutch team was playing without its top player, Richard Krajicek, who was out with an injury.

It was the Netherlands' first victory over Spain in the final rounds of the Davis Cup in five attempts, dating back to 1923.

They now face Sweden in the quarter-finals, July 16-18, in Sweden. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

Italy Opts to Face Australia on Clay

Italian officials have decided to play the Davis Cup quarterfinal against Australia on clay. The Associated Press reported from Modena, Italy.

"As far as I know, Richard Fromberg is the only Australian player doing well on clay," the Italian team captain, Adriano Panatta, said on Monday. "Thus we have decided to play the quarterfinals on slower clay courts."

Italy defeated Brazil, 4-1, in the first round over the weekend. Australia eliminated the United States, the defending champion.

Italian officials said the Italy-Australia match would be played July 16-18, possibly in Florence.

Panatta said that in the singles he planned to start Renzo Furlan, a young clay-court specialist. Omar Camporese, Italy's No. 1 player, is expected to play both the singles and the doubles — the latter in a team with Diego Nargiso.

SIDELINES

Price Wins Players Championship

PONTE VEDRA, Florida (AP) — Nick Price of Zimbabwe, with those around him fading and falling, shot a 5-under-par 67 to cruise to a record-setting victory in the Players Championship golf tournament.

Price, the PGA champion, won on Sunday by five strokes, a wire-to-wire triumph in the 20th anniversary edition of the annual championship of golf's touring pros. Of the 11 golfers closest to Price's 54-hole lead, only two could break par. Price won with a 270 total on the TPC at Sawgrass, three strokes better than the course record of 273 set by Mark McCumber in 1988. It was the sixth victory of Price's 11-season career on the PGA tour and his fifth triumph in less than 24 months, moving him from fifth to third in the world rankings.

Bernhard Langer of Germany, with a birdie on the island-green of the par-3 17th, shot a 71 and took second at 275. Greg Norman, with a par-72 and Gil Morgan, who had a 65, the day's best round, tied for third at 276.

Vikings' Lowdermilk to Join Colts

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Center Kirk Lowdermilk and the Indianapolis Colts agreed on Monday to a contract believed to make him the highest-paid offensive lineman in the National Football League.

The Indianapolis Star quoted unidentified sources as saying Lowdermilk, 29, had signed a three-year deal worth more than \$6 million. The deal would surpass the \$4.6 million, three-year contract between Harry Galbreath and Green Bay.

The Lowdermilk move would be the second time in three weeks that a free agent left the Minnesota Vikings to become the highest-paid offensive lineman in history. One week into the free-agent signing period, right guard Brian Habit signed a three-year deal with the Denver Broncos for more than \$4.2 million. The Habit contract was then exceeded by Galbreath's deal.

For the Record

Jim Valvano, the former North Carolina State basketball coach, who has been battling cancer for a year, was in satisfactory condition Monday at Duke University Medical Center in Raleigh, North Carolina. Valvano entered the hospital last week for an uncheduled biopsy. (AP)

FIBA, the international basketball federation, on Monday announced a two-year ban on the Greek club Sato Aris Thessaloniki for its fans' disturbances after a 50-48 victory over Efessos Istanbul in the final of the European Cup on March 16 in Turin, Italy. The federation also fined the club \$0,000 Deutsche marks (\$30,675) and ordered it to pay for damage to the arena.

Monica Seles, the world's top-ranked women's tennis player, has pulled out of a tournament this week in Hilton Head, North Carolina, because of a viral infection. She also missed tournaments in Key Biscayne, Florida, and Houston this month. (AP)



Tom Glavine, the '91 Cy Young winner, is one of five sterling starters in Atlanta's glittering rotation.

Braves Have the 80% Solution

Atlanta Pitching Staff Is Envy of the National League

By Shirley Povich

Washington Post Service

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida — Earlier in the century, the late Chili Doyle, the Pittsburgh baseball chronicler, was moved to register his disgust with the futile pitching of the Philadelphia A's, and memorialized himself with his press-box comment, "If Connie Mack were alive he'd be rolling in his grave."

This, of course, was Doyle's reference to the gospel so often expressed by the revered Mr. Mack, "Pitching is 80 percent of the game."

And this is to suggest that if the pitching-rich 1993 Atlanta Braves do not win the National League pennant with the elite staff they can present on a daily basis, an unearthly commotion could be heard. It would be the confounded Connie Mack, wherever he is in residence, gyrating in high disbelief at the extent to which his 80 percent theory had gone pook.

It is a mean of all baseball managers that there is never enough pitching, but not this year for Bobby Cox, who has taken the Braves to two straight NL pennants and is not only poised to make it three, but declares freely that he is more than content with the Braves' staff.

"We'll take what we've got and go with it," was his way of stating his satisfaction. So would every other manager in the majors take

what Cox has, and go with it, happily. It would be a pleasure.

At a time when other managers are foraging for the desired fourth starter, Cox has in place a glittering five-man rotation. When it came to naming his Opening Day starter, he could afford to ignore — and did — all his 1992 heroes and designate a guy who wasn't even with the team last year.

This chap, this fascinating addition to the Braves, is Greg Maddux, the Cy Young Award recipient last season, and a 20-game winner despite playing for the Cubs, a sub-500 team in 1992. The Braves got Maddux as an expensive free agent.

Otherwise, Cox is able to make a choice of starting pitchers from a group that includes the 1991 Cy Young winner, who has backed the Braves to 20-victory seasons with a 13-0 streak a year ago (Tom Glavine).

Or he can turn to a fellow who recovered from a grim 2-11 start last season, surging to a 12-2 mark for the second half while helping the Braves nail down the pennant, and meanwhile leading the league in strikeouts (John Smoltz).

Beyond those three, there is Steve Avery, who won seven of his last nine starts in '92; and the cherry-top presence of Pete Smith, who came up from Richmond with a 7-4 record and reeled off seven straight victories in the pennant drive. He ended the season unbeaten.

When the Braves signed Maddux to a \$28 million, five-year contract, it raised to \$64 million their long-term investment in three pitchers — Glavine, Maddux and Smoltz.

How come the Braves are dealing in such big money? They can afford it. They are now a force in the major leagues, perhaps the No. 1 power, backed by Ted Turner's wealth and radio and TV empire, and inspired by the new truth that a team that has never drawn more than 2.1 million fans could reach 3.3 million as a pennant winner.

What makes the Braves so good? Good management, but beyond that, Turner's money, his vision, and his TNT cable TV network that blankets the United States and the Caribbean, and the radio stations that acclaim the Braves as the home team in the South and Southeast, and elsewhere.

Then there is Bobby Cox, who chooses the men who shall play with the Braves and has given them the leadership that wins pennants. He took a sixth-place 1990 Braves team to a pennant in 1991.

They lost to Toronto in the sixth game of the '92 World Series, but Cox reminds listeners, "We out-pitched Toronto; there are other factors in this game."

But for openers it may be said of the Braves' kind of pitching, it can make the manager less nervous. It's formidable.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

A word game section titled 'JUMBLE' with a grid of letters and instructions. The grid contains the words GORRI, GULAH, AVGASE, and YATCOH.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



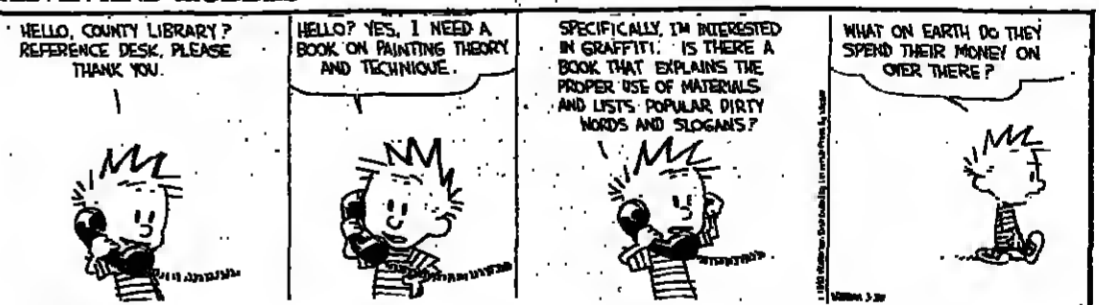
BEEBLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



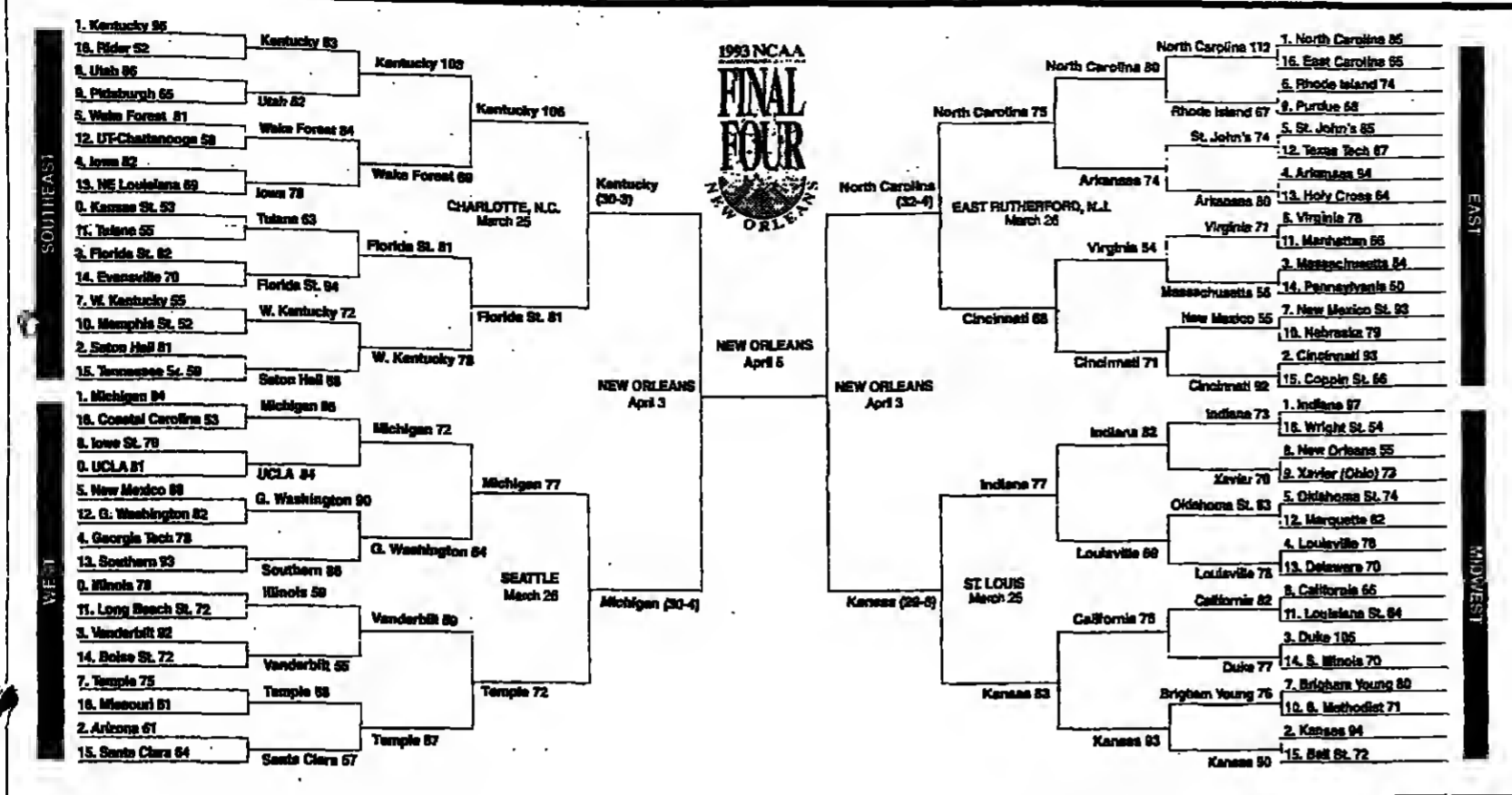
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SPORTS BASKETBALL

Michigan Gets Past Temple to Complete a Shaky Trip to Final Four



Wolverines Rally for 77-72 Victory

By Steven Goff
Washington Post Service

SEATTLE—When their not-so-fabulous adventure through the West Region ended with a difficult 77-72 victory over Temple, the Michigan Wolverines wiggled and waded and wooed in front of the 24,196 spectators at the Kingdome.

It wasn't just the excitement of a second straight trip to the Final Four. It was the relief of escaping the UCLA's and George Washington's dance toward the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament title.

They weren't as pretty as in the past. They didn't dominate as they are so capable of doing. With the exception of a first-round romp over Coastal Carolina, there were no easy games among their four victories.

But through it all, through the criticism that they looked bored and vulnerable to a hard fall, and that they were overly brash during games, the Fab Five is going back to the Final Four.

In their third national semifinal appearance in five years, the Wolverines (30-4) will play Kentucky (30-3), the Southeast Regional

champion, Saturday at the Superdome in New Orleans.

Kansas (29-6) will face North Carolina (32-4) in the first game. The final is scheduled for Monday.

"You know what? I don't care about Kentucky right now," said Coach Steve Fisher, whose Michigan team won the 1989 NCAA title and was second to Duke last year. "I will later. I'm just excited we're here, still kicking, and we're headed to New Orleans."

But not without a fight. Trailing by eight points at halftime on Sunday and by one with less than six minutes left, top-seeded Michigan finally got its act together after sputtering all afternoon and overtook the seventh-seeded Owls (20-13), who lost in the regional final for the third time in six years.

Temple's coach, John Chaney, couldn't contain his emotions for a team that had been 10-10 just six weeks earlier, played without any seniors on the court most of the season and nearly executed a stunning upset Sunday.

"I've been around coaching a long time," said Chaney, his eyes red with tears. "I've had a lot of rides, but these young people gave me perhaps one of the most beautiful rides I'll ever have — young people who made old people believe in them. It was the most extraordinary experience I've ever had."

Sophomore guard Rick Brunson led Temple with 21 points, 9 assists and 3 steals, and junior guard Aaron McKie added 19 points before fouling out.

After McKie made two free throws to give Temple a 56-55 lead with 5:47 remaining, Michigan scored seven straight points to take a lead it did not relinquish.

Sophomore center Julian Howard scored from down low, sophomore guard Jimmy King drove hard to the basket for a short bank shot and sophomore forward Ray Jackson took a pass from sophomore forward Chris Webber, scored in the lane and was fouled. The free throw provided a 62-56 lead with 4:11 left.

Freshman forward Derrick Batie hit two free throws for the Owls, but Webber rebounded King's miss and dunked. On the ensuing possession, the fifth member of the Fab Five, guard Jalen Rose, stole the ball in the backcourt and fed King for an alley-oop dunk, making it 66-58 with 2:50 to go.

It didn't help matters when with 1:46 left and Michigan ahead, 67-62, Chaney was assessed a technical foul by the referee. Jackson had just been fouled by Brunson, and Chaney said he was simply yelling instructions to Batie.

The reason for the technical foul, according to an NCAA postgame report, was unsportsmanlike conduct that included profanity.

Jackson made one of two free throws on the Brunson foul and Rose hit both of his shots on the technical. Michigan regained possession, and after Rose made two more free throws, the lead was 72-62 with 1:36 left.

"Anybody that was near the table knows I was clearly talking to Derrick Batie," Chaney said angrily. "Last year I was assessed a fine. I shall not make mention of officiating again."

But by the time the technical foul was called, the Wolverines had established control with their powerful inside game, hammering the ball down low and getting repeated second and third chances.

"I feel confident in the fact that I still know that we played a great game and that we can play better," Webber said. "I can see the progress that we're making in the tournament, mentally and physically."

Brunson had three points, six assists and nine of his team's eight first-half steals. When McKie, the Atlantic 10's player of the year, beat the shot clock with a 3-pointer over two defenders, the Owls had a 10-point lead late in the half.

But Webber and Rose led the second-half comeback. The Wolverines took a 42-41 lead on Webber's free throw, and the game stayed close until Michigan made its big push late in the game.

"People are thinking, 'Oh, they should have crushed everyone,'" Howard said of his team's sluggish play en route to the Final Four. "But we didn't. We're loose and we're just happy to be here and to get another chance at it. We played hard, we played strong and after all that has happened to us since the beginning, we still made it to the Final Four — and that was our goal all along."

NCAA Snub Fires NIT Adversaries

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Minnesota and Providence felt they deserved to be in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament. The selection committee didn't agree.

So the Golden Gophers (20-10) and the Friars (20-11) have taken out their frustrations in the National Invitation Tournament, where they were to meet Monday night in the semifinals at Madison Square Garden.

Minnesota's coach, Clem Haskins, was furious when his team was snubbed by the NCAA. But he convinced the Gophers to use their anger as a motivational tool in the NIT.

"We've been playing with great intensity and confidence," Haskins said. "We're just glad we got an opportunity to keep playing."

Providence's coach, Rick Barnes, also feels fortunate.

"There are only eight teams still playing in the NCAA and NIT," Barnes said, "and we're one of them."

The other semifinal pits Georgetown (19-12) against Alabama-Birmingham (20-13).

After losing seven of eight games in February, Georgetown has rebounded to win six of its last seven.

After starting 10-1, the Blazers lost seven of their next eight games, but have now won five of six.

The semifinal winners will meet for the NIT championship Wednesday night.

For Tar Heels, Tallness Tells Height Helps North Carolina Wear Down Cincinnati

By Mike Freeman
New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — The University of North Carolina has about 18 7-footers on its roster. The number is actually four, but in college basketball, having four big men like that on one team is pretty outrageous.

Even on the Tar Heel sideline against Cincinnati, there was a 7-footer (2.1 meters) from the Netherlands, Serge Zwicker, a redshirt freshman who was cheering in a nice suit and tie. If you build it, the 7-footers will come.

What the Tar Heels have built is a dynasty, thanks mostly to King Dean. When you're North Carolina, the well is deep, and this is the time of year to tap it. The Tar Heels won a wild, competitive, wacky game in the finals of the NCAA East Regional at Byrne Meadows Arena on Sunday over a Cincinnati team with a lot of heart. But unfortunately for the Bearcats, those hearts weren't beating in particularly tall bodies.

The top-seeded Tar Heels were what was a great game in overtime, 75-68, to advance to the Final Four for the ninth time in school history. North Carolina will play Kansas — winner over Indiana on Saturday — in New Orleans next Saturday.

The Bearcats were hoping that their speed would best Tar Heel muscle, but as forward Erik Martin noted: "I thought quickness beat everything, but I found out today it doesn't beat size."

"It's too late to get respect," said Cincinnati guard Nick Van Exel, who scored 21 points in the first half but made just one shot in the second half. "Who cares about respect now? We're out of the tournament."

The game featured one of the tournament's craziest plays. North Carolina had fought back from a 15-point first-half deficit and was in a position to win the game with the teams tied at 66-66 and eight minutes of a second remaining in regulation. At first Dean Smith wanted to go to his biggest horse, Eric Moten (15 points, 7 rebounds, 1 blocked shot), on the inbound pass, but when the Bearcat coach, Bob Huggins, called timeout, Smith decided to change the play.

Smith decided to use Moten as a decoy and called for Brian Reese to cut across the middle, catch the ball in mid-air and tap it in. But Reese caught the ball, took a few steps, went to get a hot dog with mustard and then tried to dunk the ball, missing the slam. Amazingly, in all this time, the buzzer didn't go off. But referee Jodi Silvester, even more amazingly, said the shot would have counted if made.

"Coach told me to just tap it," said Reese, "but I was so open that I had to try and shoot it. Coach said it wouldn't have counted anyway."

When asked to talk about the play, Huggins told reporters, "I can't talk about that, unless you want to pay the fine."

In overtime, Donald Williams, who finished with 20 points on 8-of-17 shooting, made two crushing back-to-back three-point baskets that gave the Tar Heels more than enough breathing room.

"We have an experienced team," said George Lynch, who had 21 points and a game-high 14 rebounds, after trailing early. "We're very confident with our ball handlers. We weren't panicking."

Earlier in the game, when the Bearcats were catching them, North Carolina trailed, 29-14, but held its point. At that point, Van Exel had made five three-point baskets and with those baskets alone he had more points (15) than the entire Tar Heel team. But the Tar Heels soon went on a 22-8 run to end the half and trailed only 37-36.

What happened to Cincinnati? First, Van Exel, a great shooter who was making threes whether or not people were in his face, started looking to get his teammates in the game late. He finished with 23 points — 6 three-pointers total — but made just one shot in the second half. The Tar Heels went to more of a zone defense and extended the Bearcat offense out farther than Cincinnati would have liked.

"I really don't know," said Van Exel about the cold spell. "I probably wasn't looking for my shot as much as I should have. I was trying to get everybody else involved."

"Our other people had to do something," said Huggins. "Nick's not going to score 50 against them."

And there came the second problem for Cincinnati — after a while there wasn't anybody else who could really do anything. The Bearcats' only big man, 6-foot-10-inch Corie Blount, got in foul trouble early and picked up his fourth with over 13 minutes left. He got serious bench time, and Smith often went with two 7-footers — Montross and Kevin Salvadori (5 rebounds). Industrial strength Drano could have unclogged the lanes. At one point, Cincinnati's tallest player on the court was the 6-foot-6-inch Martin.

"We just ran out of people," said Huggins. "When Corie got in foul trouble in the first half, we had to play with a bunch of 6-5 guys. In the end their size wore us down."

The Tar Heels have talent to spare. Maybe the NCAA should start an All-Bench team.



SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
New York	47	30	.611
Boston	46	30	.606
New Jersey	39	37	.513
Orlando	32	44	.421
Miami	30	47	.390
Philadelphia	21	46	.312
Washington	19	48	.288
Central Division			
Chicago	40	38	.513
Indiana	37	41	.475
Atlanta	36	42	.461
Charlotte	25	53	.323
Memphis	23	45	.338
Detroit	21	48	.303
Milwaukee	16	42	.278
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
San Antonio	44	35	.558
Phoenix	42	37	.531
Portland	40	39	.513
Denver	38	41	.479
Minnesota	31	51	.380
Dallas	27	55	.329
Pacific Division			
Phoenix	32	37	.464
Sacramento	28	41	.405
Golden State	28	41	.405
Los Angeles	21	48	.303
Seattle	17	52	.243

NHL Standings

WALESE CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Pittsburgh	49	21	.693
Washington	38	32	.543
Philadelphia	37	33	.526
NY Islanders	33	37	.472
NY Rangers	25	45	.357
Philadelphia	25	45	.357
ADAMS DIVISION			
Montreal	47	18	.722
Quebec	47	18	.722
St. Louis	44	21	.677
Buffalo	34	31	.522
Washington	35	42	.450
Ottawa	19	48	.288
METROPOLITAN DIVISION			
Philadelphia	49	21	.693
Washington	38	32	.543
Pittsburgh	37	33	.526
NY Islanders	33	37	.472
NY Rangers	25	45	.357
Philadelphia	25	45	.357

BASEBALL

Exhibition Results

Atlanta 7, New York Mets 7
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 7
Cincinnati 4, Cleveland 3
Minnesota 14, Boston 5
Montreal 1, Los Angeles Dodgers 1, 11 innings
Houston 8, Kansas City 4
Chicago White Sox 3, Pittsburgh 2
New York Yankees 13, Florida 2
Texas 4, Baltimore 2, 10 innings
Toronto 11, Detroit 2
Seattle 8, San Diego 5
San Francisco 6, California 1st 4
Colorado (at California) 5th 8
Chicago Cubs 4, Oakland 4, 11th 3 innings, rain

WORLD GROUP

Netherlands 3, Spain 2
Sweden 1, Czech Republic 1
Italy 4, Brazil 1
France 3, Germany 1
USA 3, Canada 1
USA 3, Canada 1
USA 3, Canada 1

AMERICAN ZONE

USA 3, Canada 1
USA 3, Canada 1
USA 3, Canada 1
USA 3, Canada 1

EUROPEAN ZONE

USA 3, Canada 1
USA 3, Canada 1
USA 3, Canada 1
USA 3, Canada 1

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(Continued From Page 17)

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ART BUCHWALD

Who's the Real Boris?

WASHINGTON — It is difficult to understand the political labels of the current Russian power structure. Even the Kremlin experts who drink vodka in Juanita's Bar and Grill in Georgetown are confused.



Buchwald

Bogin said, "The way I see it, we have to support Boris Yeltsin, not because he's a Communist — but because he's our Commie."

"He is not a sincere enough middle-of-the-roader compared to the neo-liberals who are trying to introduce capitalism to the system. I would call him a suede-shoe pinko," replied Bogin.

Two Magicians Finally Capture Harry Houdini

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania — A pair of Pennsylvania magicians have established a museum honoring the United States' greatest escape artist — Harry Houdini.

force a referendum on the country. If what he is doing is unconstitutional, it's still better than letting the rats back on the ship."

Earnest, our Bud Lite philosopher, volunteered, "I never thought I would see the day when we would be supporting a Bolshevik in the People's Russian Republic."

Bogin answered "Yeltsin is not a Red — he is a moderate zealot who once flirted with an unworkable socialist system, before he chose Coca-Cola as his favorite drink. That is why he is the darling of the U. S. State Department."

Prospect admitted, "I'd rather be in bed with Yeltsin than with Khasbulatov."

"Who is Khasbulatov?" I asked. "He is a closet ethnic right-wing hard-liner who hates Yeltsin's programs. I wouldn't trust Khasbulatov to sell me a used Aeroflot airplane."

Bogin persisted, "Boris is the only ex-Communist we can trust. I never felt that way about Gorbachev. Gorbys was strictly in it for the perks."

Everyone in the bar was listening to the conversation. I confided, "My problem is I feel as an American I should be against someone in Russia — but I don't know who."

Prospect answered, "Suck with mistaking Yeltsin's enemies in Moscow."

"This is what worries me," I replied. "If we tilt toward Yeltsin today, in 10 years the newly constituted House Un-American Activities Committee will call us up and ask us to not only explain why we supported him but also give the names of the fellow travelers in this bar. They will ask us to turn in our own families. I suggest we stay neutral until they sort it out."

"Do you know what would happen if the hard-liners in the Kremlin found out what we've been discussing today?" Bogin asked. "They would use it as a proof that even the United States doesn't support the free market system."

Prospect declared "I say give Yeltsin the money."

And Earnest added, "With the understanding that he pays us as soon as he doubles the price of French fries at McDonald's on Pushkin Square."

Tilt! The Pinball Wizard Hits Broadway

By Jon Pareles

NEW YORK — It's star time. At a party for the forthcoming Broadway production of The Who's rock opera "Tommy," performers and friends are half-dancing in the basement of the West Bank Café while the show's leading singer "Pinball Wizard" and "I'm Free."

Sitting in with the band is a middle-aged man with the short hair and pony careworn face of a penitent in a Hieronymus Bosch painting, strumming an acoustic guitar.

When he steps forward to sing "Save It for Later" by the English Beat, his voice is a choirboy tenor, and as the song revs up he suddenly fixes the audience with a stare from his earnest blue eyes. The song's chorus repeats "Don't let me down" perhaps a dozen times, and he is soon singing the line with baleful sincerity, turning the phrase into a command and a plea to those who will perform "Tommy," his 1969 magnum opus. Once again, Pete Townshend had made a catchy pop song yield wrenching honesty.

It wasn't, as it turned out, as easy as it looked. In a conversation the next morning at the rehearsal hall, Townshend said that playing the guitar had been agony. "It hurt like bloody hell," he declared.

Townshend, who is 47, has been spending his days perched on a stool observing and advising at rehearsals. Every so often he will break his silence to confer with a singer or Des McAnuff, the show's director, with whom he co-wrote the book for the new production.

The story of Tommy Walker — who is struck deaf, dumb and blind, is cured, and becomes a kind of messiah — is a parable of innocence and disillusionment that was embraced by the Woodstock generation.

"Tommy" has already been a multimillion-selling album, a concert staple for The Who, an all-star production featuring the London Symphony Orchestra, a ballad in the Ken Russell film (in 1975) and a West End theatrical mounting (in 1979). Now, Townshend's pinball-playing hero will be making his Broadway debut.

The pain in the composer's arm helped bring "Tommy" to Broadway. "In September 1991," he explained, "I fell off a bike and smashed up my wrist. To get flexibility back has taken a long, long time, and unfortunately it's not really quite right. I can't twist my hand in certain ways; I can't turn the palm upward. It's a problem for playing the guitar, because now there are certain things I can't do. On the upstroke, the angle is wrong, and the pick goes flying out of my hand. My great worry was that I could do things on the acoustic guitar nobody else could. Little flamenco-y things, and I can't do them anymore."

While recuperating from the accident, Townshend finally took notice of one of the many requests for rights to present "Tommy." It came from the Pace Theatrical Group, which with its partners, Dodger Productions, brought him together with McAnuff and became coproducers of the show.

"If you do find a good director," Townshend told them, the moment "feels like it could be right, since I would have some time to work on it. And as soon as I met Des McAnuff, I knew he was the right director."

Using computers and video technology to envelop the action in a barrage of images, and scenery that dances as much as the cast, McAnuff directed a virtually sold-out "Tommy" at the La Jolla Playhouse in California last July. After significant revisions — including a new ending and a new song — "Tommy" is starting previews at the St. James Theatre, with the official opening set for April 22. The cast

of 30, many from the La Jolla production making their Broadway debuts, includes Michael Cervantes as the grown-up Tommy.

As the songwriter and guitarist for The Who from 1964 until the English band's retirement in 1982, Townshend changed the course of rock music. The Who's early singles were explosive hard rock, with Roger Daltrey's fervent tenor and the pealing aggression of Townshend's power chords above the volcanic splash and rumble of Keith Moon's drumming.

By 1967, when Townshend began thinking about "Tommy," The Who had mastered the making of hit singles only to find that pop hit singles were no longer exactly the point. "The Who were desperate," Townshend said. "We'd had a fun pop-group career, a string of hits all of which were wonderful — we never made a bad record — and suddenly we ran out of songs. I couldn't come up with the material."

"Tommy," a double album in 1969 that cost a previously unthinkable \$36,000 to make, marked Townshend's new ambitions. It is the story of a boy who becomes deaf, dumb and blind after he sees his father kill his mother's lover. The story has everything from child abuse to media frenzy, not to mention oblique commentary on Townshend's own life and career, which continued after The Who's breakup with solo albums that mercilessly examined Townshend's adult life.

The composer of "Tommy" clearly had mystical and spiritual ambitions for the opera. In "The Story of Tommy" by Townshend and Richard Barnes, published in 1977, Townshend revealed that Tommy's name was chosen for several reasons: it was associated with heroic British soldiers, it sounded like "to me," and its middle letters were the meditative syllable "om."

"Tommy" remains a marvel of long-form rock, elegantly proportioned and full of good songs; it has become recurring themes, not to mention both an overture and an "underture," to justify the grandiose term "opera."

For the Broadway "Tommy," the music stays close to the original recording, although the band does include a few synthesizers and "I Believe My Own Eyes," Townshend's new song. The story is set after World War I, when Townshend was born, rather than after World War II as on the original album.

Townshend said he had only recently begun to think of "Tommy" as autobiographical because in the 1960s he had considered Tommy an invented character, and wrote about him in the third person. "I had always thought that 'Tommy' was the exception. The Who's first records up to the present day with solo writing, was about this guy who was 15 or 16 years old in Shepherd's Bush in 1964, and is now about 50. I'm his voice, I still write for him, he's my Holden Caulfield and I don't want to write about anybody else."

"But in discussions with Des, I realized 'Tommy' is the same story, the same voice. The deaf-dumb-and-blindness becomes a metaphor, if you like, for that dynamic between confrontation and escape that goes on at the moment of teenage rebellion, which is what rock 'n' roll is about. As a teenager, you're never alone, ever. You're never responsible for yourself. Whether you confront, whether you escape, whether you stay or whether you go — in the words of The Clash, the critical moment for you as a teenager is when you realize you're on your own."

"With Tommy, I realized I had invented a new kind of hero — a hero with nowhere to go. A hero with no



Pete Townshend is bringing "Tommy" to Broadway.

potential for heroism, a hero who only had what we all have, which is life stretching out before him. That's the moment that you end up at in the play. You end up with Tommy at that great rock 'n' roll moment."

The ending to "Tommy," when his erstwhile followers sing "We're Not Gonna Take It," has changed with various productions. On the album, it seems that Tommy becomes a crackpot guru, imprisoning his would-be disciples in "Tommy's Holiday Camp" and forcing them to play pinball with blindfolds, earplugs and gags until they finally rebel.

In Ken Russell's "Tommy," in which Daltrey plays the title character, his fans pursue him up a mountain of garbage until he swims away in a symbolic baptism. "Possibly the ending dodged the issue," Townshend said. "I think Ken is not a dramatist, although he understands storytelling. Ken is a fantasist of the highest order."

In the La Jolla production, the spiritual awakening and demagoguery of the 1960s was replaced with a kind of cocooning, as Tommy praised "normality" and returned to his parents' home. And for Broadway, the ending has once again been reworked, in ways that Townshend and McAnuff aren't revealing in advance.

PEOPLE

The Other Awards: A Razzie for Melanie

As Hollywood shifted into high gear for the Oscars, the spy film "Shining Through" and its star Melanie Griffith led the "winners" at the 13th annual Razzie Awards, the spoof that salutes the worst in moviemaking with a Bronx cheer. Sylvester Stallone, Tom Selleck and Estelle Getty also were recognized during the Golden Raspberry Foundation presentations in Los Angeles' Roosevelt Hotel, site of the first Academy Awards show 65 years ago. "It's a lousy year for movies and a great year for us," foundation president John Wilson said. Meanwhile, Clint Eastwood, a nominee for best director and best actor at the Academy Awards, reaped another award: the American Cinema Editors' Golden Eddie Award for his contribution to the art of editing.

Queen Elizabeth as a black person? Spike Lee as a white person? The current issue of Colors, the magazine distributed in 100 countries to promote the clothing company Benetton, is devoted to the issue of race, and to one article called "What If...?" When asked if the queen objected to the picture, a Buckingham Palace spokesman said, "We discourage companies and organizations from using images of the royal family in any promotional context."

Madonna may be permitted to take to the stage in Beijing as long as she exposes only her music. U.S. News and World Report said a Hong Kong company will be permitted to stage a Madonna concert if the Material Girl tones down an act that often includes breast-baring and lewd gestures. But the star said she had no plans to tour this year.

New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger brushed off the vegetarian views of Linda McCartney, wife of Beatle Paul, calling her a "spoiled little rich girl." She had criticized him for raising livestock.

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WEATHER

Weather forecast section including maps for Europe, North America, Asia, and Oceania, with temperature and precipitation data.

CROSSWORD

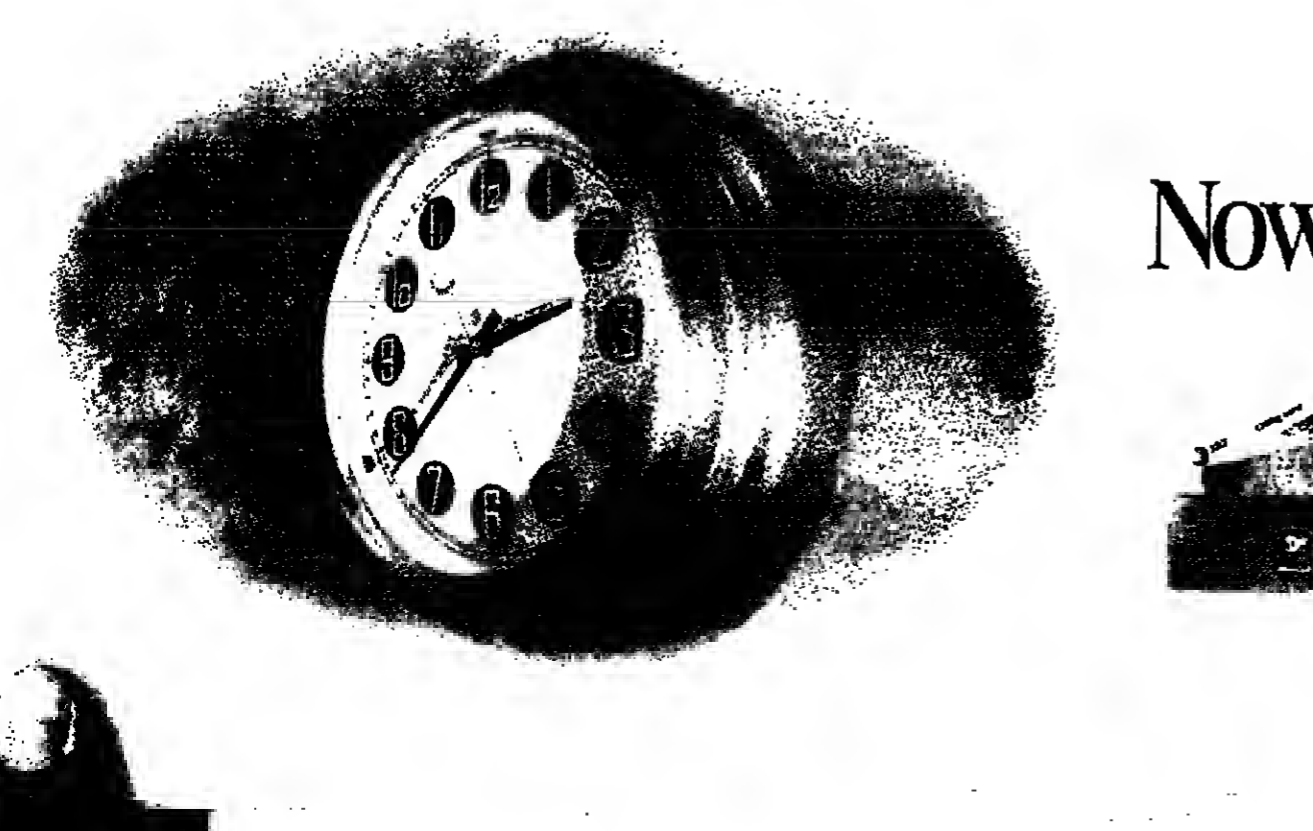
Crossword puzzle section with clues for Across and Down, and a solution for the puzzle of March 29.

BOOKS

THE CHESHIRE MOON By Robert Ferrigno. 285 pp. \$20. Morrow. Reviewed by Pat Dowell. "The Horse Latitudes" was a perfect literary re-creation of a film noir, peopled with '30s versions of the cynical, wounded loner and the icy dame who draws him ever closer to a delicious doom.

CHESS

the Accelerated Counterthrust Variation of the Ruy Lopez. Years ago it was believed that the defense could be refuted violently by 6 B7 K17 7 Ne5, but now the consensus is that 7...Kc7 should work well for Black. Nevertheless, the encyclopedia of Chess Openings, Vol. C, Second Edition, still gives 6 d4 Nf6 9 Qf3 B7 10 Nc3 Qe8 11 Bg5 d6 12 0-0-0 d6 13 e4 as leaving the outcome up in the air.



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